CHAPTER VIII.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.[1]

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Acquisition, 1818-1857.

THE city of Belgaum was taken by General Munro on the 15th of March 1818, and the fort of Belgaum on the 11th of April following. The fall of Belgaum completed the conquest of the Peshwa's territories south of the Krishna. The political charge of the whole tract was at first vested in Mr. Elphinstone. Afterwards Mr. Chaplin, the Collector of Belári, was placed in charge and styled the Principal Collector of the Marátha Country south of the Krishna, and Political Agent with the Rája of Kolhápur and the southern estate-holders or *jágirdárs*.[2] In 1821 the chief of Sángli ceded eight villages from the Sháhápur *pargana* instead of expenses on account of troops under articles of stipulation dated the 12th of December 1820. In September 1824 the *desái* of Kittur died without issue. The *desái's saranjám* or military estate villages therefore lapsed to Government. But, in consequence of a rising stirred up by the manager of the late *desái*, the estate was not taken possession of till the 5th of December 1824.[3] The country thus acquired was at first divided into three sub-divisions or *tálukás*, Kittur, Sampgaon, and Bidi, and afterwards into two Sampgaon and Bidi. The next acquisition of territory was that of Chikodi and Manoli in 1827. These were taken from the Rája of Kolhápur by a revised treaty dated the 23rd of October 1827, owing to his suspicious and turbulent conduct. This treaty was modified by the articles of agreement between the Rája of Kolhápur and the British Government, drawn up on the 15th of March

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[1] The chief reports from which materials have been taken for the Land Administration of Belgaum include the survey reports in Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. XCIV, CXVIII. and Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 175 of 1855, 17 of 1856, 164 of 1856, 91A of 1861, 131A of 1880, and Bom. Gov. Rev. Comp. 1062 of 1881.

[2] On the first of June 1818, the Peshwa signed articles of surrender by which he ceded to Government the *pargana* of Páchhápur; one village from *pargana* Yellur; twelve villages from *killa* Kalánidhigad; Hire Gandharvagad and the village at its foot; five villages from *pargana* Ajamnagar; four villages from *pargana* Vithal Vishrám; *taraf* Maneri; twenty-six villages from *tappa* Chandgad; *pargana* Khánápur; four villages from *taraf* Sakhali; one village from *pargana* Nargund; two villages from *pargana* Navalgund; *taraf* Ugargol; five villages from *taraf* Morab; three villages from *karyát* Bettigeri; *taraf* Yakkundi; four villages from *pargana* Govenkop; one village from *taraf* Konur; three villages from *karyát* Assundi; four villages from *karyát* Huli; the village of Saundatti; two villages from *pargana* Honvád; nine villages from *pargana* Athni; one village from *pargana* Gadi Kokatnur; one village from *pargana* Bidri; one village from *pargana* Gote; two villages from *pargana* Terdál; and two villages from *pránt* Miraj.

[3] Details are given in the History Chapter.

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1829.[1] On the 31st of December 1836 Govindráv Chinchnikar of the Tásgaon branch of the Patvardhan family died without heirs and his *saranjám* or military estate lapsed to Government. It included the *pargana* of Gokák, some villages from the *parganás* of Yádvád, Terdál, Gadi Kokatnur, Athni, and Bidri, and two villages from the *pránt* of Ráybág. On the 12th of December 1837 two villages from the *pargana* of Terdál lapsed to Government on the death of Nilkanthráv Kurundvádkar of the younger branch of the Patvardhan family. On the 28th of June 1839 on the death of the *desái* of Nipáni his *saranjám* or military estate was resumed. It comprised the *pargana* of Athni with the town or *kasba* of Athni, six villages from *pargana* Gadi Kokatnur, twelve from Honvád, one from Jamkhandi, one from *karyát* Nesargi, and four other villages. This territory was at first managed by the Political Agent of Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha native states, but subsequently by Act VI. of 1842, it was made subject to the Acts and Regulations of Bombay. On the 4th of May 1842 Gopálráv Mirajkar, the chief of the fourth share of the Miraj estate, died without issue and his estate lapsed to Government. This consisted of one village from each of the *pránts* of Hukeri, Miraj, Ráybág, and three from that of Bijápur. In 1848 the district received a further addition by the lapse of the Tásgaon estate on the death without heirs of Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan on the 8th of June. His estate consisted of the two *parganás* of Saundi on the Krishna and of Yádvád now in Gokák. Subsequently in August 1848 Chintámanráv Krishna Vádikar died without heirs and this caused the lapse of two villages from *pránt* Miraj. In the following year, 1849, Ashte[2] from *pargana* Sháhápur, Belgundi, Kangráli, and Nilgi were resumed from Raghunáthráv Jayvant Mantri of Islámpur. On the 19th of October 1857 Trimbakráv Appásáheb Patvardhan of Shedbál or Kágvád died without heirs and his estate lapsed to Government. This lapse brought an addition to the Belgaum district of *taraf* Mugalkhod, four villages from *pargana* Yádvád, one from *pargana* Kokatnur, and seven other villages. This area was managed by a *kárbhári* for about two years; the villages were then put under the charge of a mámlatdár, and, in 1863, they were distributed between the Gokák, Belgaum, and Athni sub-divisions, and brought under the Acts and Regulations by Act III. of 1863.

Changes, 1836-1864.

By Regulation VII. of 1830 the Marátha country acquired by conquest from the Peshwa and other native chiefs, was formed into a district called the Dhárwár Collectorate. In 1836 (April 28th) Government ordered that the principal collectorate of Dhárwár should be divided into two collectorates. In 1838 (March 9th) Belgaum was

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1 In 1829 the territory forming the Chikodi and Manoli *parganás* comprised the *karyáts* of Yelli-Manoli, Majati, Sadalgi, and Kabbur; three villages from *karyát* Adgal; twenty villages from *karyát* Sholápúr; nine villages from *karyát* Sávgaon; eighteen villages from *karyát* Lát; seven villages from *karyát* Nez; thirteen villages from *karyát* Nesargi; three villages from *karyát* Ráybág; eleven villages from *pránt* Miraj; one village from *pránt* Kágal; *karyát* Sindogi; *taraf* Vatnál; *pargana* Murgod; *karyát* Sattigeri; and four other villages.

2 It was subsequently granted in *inám* to Bápusáheb for his services in the 1857 Mutinies.

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Changes, 1836-1864.

fixed as the civil head-quarters.[1] When it was formed into a separate district, Belgaum included ten sub-divisions, Páchhápur with eighty-six villages, Sampgaon with 106 villages, Bidi with 237 villages, Chikodi with 141 villages, Parasgad with ninety-six villages, Bágalkot with 123 villages, Bádámi with 133 villages, Hungund with 138 villages, Indi with 175 villages, and Muddebihál with 161 villages. The total number of villages was 1396 with about 681,338 people, and a yearly revenue of about £146,898 (Rs. 14,68,980). Some time after this new district of Belgaum was formed, the Indi and Muddebihál sub-divisions were transferred (1838-39) to the new district of Sholápur. The number of the Belgaum sub-divisions was increased by the formation of the two new sub-divisions of Athni and Gokák.[2] Between 1836 and 1864 the Belgaum district continued to receive constant additions by the lapse of *jágir* or alienated villages.[3] In 1864 the sub-divisions of Bágalkot, Hungund, and Bádámi were transferred from Belgaum to the new Collectorate of Kaládgi. In 1866 Páchhápur was named Belgaum and in 1881 Bidi was named Khánápur.

Staff, 1884.

District Officers.

The administration of the district in revenue matters is entrusted to an officer styled Collector, on a yearly pay of £2790 (Rs. 27,900). This officer, who is also the chief magistrate and executive head of the district, is assisted in his work of general supervision by a staff of four assistants of whom two are covenanted and two are uncovenanted servants of Government. The sanctioned yearly salaries of the covenanted assistants range from £840 to £1080 (Rs. 8400-10,800), those of the uncovenanted assistants or deputies are £360 (Rs. 3600) each. For fiscal and other administrative purposes the lands under the Collector's charge are distributed among seven sub-divisions. Of these five are generally entrusted to the covenanted assistants or assistant collectors, and two to one of the uncovenanted assistants, called the district deputy collector. The other uncovenanted assistant who is styled the head-quarter or *huzur* deputy collector is entrusted with the charge of the treasury. These officers are also magistrates, and those who hold revenue charges have, under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local fund and municipal committees, within the limits of their revenue charges.

Sub-Divisional Officers.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistants the revenue charge of each fiscal sub-division is placed in the hands of an

[1] Ankalgi, Gokák, Murgod, and Manoli were proposed, and, had not the Collector Mr. Dunlop strongly advocated Belgaum, Gokák would probably have been chosen. A first assistant collector was stationed at Kaládgi.

[2] When Belgaum was first formed there were no petty divisions or *mahálls*. Some time after the petty divisions of Chandgad, Hukeri, and Murgod were formed.

[3] At the end of 1836 the lapse of the Chinchni *jágir* to Government added seventy-six villages to the Belgaum Collectorate. The next additions were the *parganás* of Athni and Honvád in 1839 on the death of the Nipáni *desái*, and six villages on the death in 1842 of one Gopálráv a representative of a divided branch of the Mirajkar family. In 1845, by the lapse of the Soni estate, the Collectorate received a further addition of seven villages. In 1848 the Tásgaon estate lapsed and the *parganás* of Saundi in the present (1884) Athni sub-division and of Yádvád in the present Gokák sub-division were added to the Collectorate. In 1857 the Kágvád *jágir* lapsed, and fifty-six of its villages were added to the Collectorate, and subsequently in 1863 distributed among the Belgaum, Gokák, and Athni sub-divisions.

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officer styled *mámlatdár*. These officers, who are also entrusted with magisterial powers, have yearly salaries varying from £180 to £300 (Rs. 1800-3000). Three of the fiscal sub-divisions, Chikodi Belgaum and Parasgad, contain subordinate divisions called *maháls* placed under the charge of officers styled *mahálkaris*, who, except that they have no treasury to superintend, exercise the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a mámlatdár and have yearly salaries varying from £60 to £72 (Rs. 600-720).

Village Officers.

In revenue and police matters the charge of the 895 Government villages is entrusted to 987 headmen or *pátils*, of whom sixty-two are stipendiary and 925 are hereditary. Five of the stipendiary and eighty of the hereditary *pátils* perform revenue duties only. Five of the stipendiary and eighty of the hereditary *pátils* attend to matters of police only. Fifty-two stipendiary and 765 hereditary *pátils* are entrusted with both revenue and police charges. The *pátil's* yearly pay depends on the amount of revenue collected from his village. It varies from 6*s.* to £20 4*s.* (Rs. 3-202), the average receipts amounting to £3 3*s.* 6¼*d.* (Rs. 31 *as.* 12⅙). The above sums are paid to the *pátils* who are actually performing the duties of the office. The hereditary *pátils* also hold lands assigned as service emoluments which are called *vatan* lands. The heads of the families hold shares in the *vatan* property, and they and all the members of their families are styled *vatandárs*. The right of any member of the family to perform service is settled under Bombay Act III. of 1874. The *vatan* lands represent an annual grant of £2065 (Rs. 20,650). The whole yearly charge is £5201 (Rs. 52,010) of which £3136 (Rs. 31,360) are paid in cash. To keep the village accounts, draw up statistics, and help the headmen in performing their duties, fourteen stipendiary and 763 hereditary village accountants are entertained. Their yearly salaries, which are in proportion to the revenue collected by them, amount to £5103 (Rs. 51,030); they vary from 12*s.* to £21 14*s.* (Rs. 6-217) and average £6 11*s.* 4⅛*d.* (Rs. 65 10¾ *as.*). Like the headmen the hereditary accountants or *kulkarnis* are *vatandárs* and their rights to service are settled under Bombay Act III. of 1874. No land is specially assigned to them for service; but certain *kulkarnis* hold land of the aggregate yearly value of £671 (Rs. 6710) which is subject to a quit-rent to meet the amount of remuneration due to the officiating *kulkarni*.

Village Servants.

Under the headmen and accountants are 5232 inferior village servants. Of these 2383 are liable for revenue and 2849 for police duties. Of those liable for revenue duties 1111 are Sanadis, 559 Mhárs, 321 Talváris or watchmen, 175 Kolkárs or messengers, forty-two Tahsildárs, eighteen Náiks, one Vir, twenty-one Gastis or patrols, eighty-three Taráls or porters, one Aparadha, three Mángs, two Dalvais, twenty Kolis, twelve Chaughulás, six Natikars, six Karbedis, and two Bárikis or crop-watchers. Of those liable for police duties 2737 are Sanadis, nineteen Gastis, eleven Taráls, one Náik, one Kolkár, one Khot, and seventy-nine Gadkaris or fort-guards. Village servants are either Musalmáns, Native Christians, or Hindus belonging to the Marátha, Lingáyat, Jain, Dhangar, Berad, Upar, and Mhár castes. The total yearly grants for the support of this establishment amount to £9100 (Rs. 91,000) being £1 14*s.* 9⅜*d.*

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Village Servants.

(Rs. 17 *as.* 6¼) to each man or a cost to each village of £10 3*s.* 4⅛*d.* (Rs. 101 *as.* 10¾); of this charge £7882 (Rs. 78,820) are met by grants of land and £1218 (Rs. 12,180) are paid in cash. The yearly cost of the village establishment of the district may be thus summarised:

Belgaum Village Establishment, 1884.

	£	Rs.
Headmen	5201	52,010
Accountants ...	5774	57,740
Servants	9100	91,000
Total ...	20,075	2,00,750

This is equal to a charge of £22 8*s.* 7¼*d.* (Rs. 224 *as.* 4⅚) a village or about sixteen per cent of the district land revenue.

Revenue Management, 1818-1850.

The state of the revenue administration in Belgaum from the accession of British rule in 1818 to the introduction of the survey settlement in 1850 differed in no way from that described in the Dhárwár Statistical Account.

Survey, 1849-1861.

The first thirty years' revenue survey settlement was introduced into 108 villages of Parasgad in 1849-50 and by 1860-61 the whole district was surveyed and settled. Compared with the tillage rental before the survey, the survey rental on the tillage area of the whole district showed a reduction of about fourteen per cent. The following statement gives the chief details of the settlements introduced in the Belgaum district by the revenue survey between 1849 and 1861:

Belgaum Survey Settlements, 1849-1861.

Survey Group.	Villages.	Settlement year.	Survey.			
			Before.	After.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.		
Parasgad	108	1849-50	69,786	70,814	1·5	...
Gokák	47	1849-50	30,334	23,764	...	21·6
Yádvád	10	1851-52	7669	6593	...	14·0
Athni	53	1851-52	62,654	47,334	...	24·4
Athni	21	1852-53	20,061	19,022	...	5·1
Sampgaon	106	1852-53	1,44,476	1,22,773	...	15·0
Páchhápur	9	1852-53	25,887	20,781	...	19·7
Chikódi	141	1853-54	1,38,780	99,621	...	28·2
Páchhápur	33	1853-54	16,834	12,530	...	25·5
Bidi	40	1853-54	39,782	37,725	...	5·1
Bidi	123	1855-56	19,302	18,129	...	6·0
Páchhápur	10	1855-56	2097	1833	...	12·6
Kágvád	49	1860-61	61,266	66,773	8·9	...
Total ...	750	...	6,38,028	5,47,692	...	14·2

Parasgad, 1849-50.

Parasgad, with 108 Government villages, was measured in 1847-48 and 1848-49; it was classed and the new rates were introduced in 1849-50.[1] The tract was irregular in shape, with an extreme length of forty-three miles and an extreme breadth of thirty miles. It was bounded on the south by Dhárwár and Navalgund; on the east by the estates or *jágirs* of Nargund, Rámdurg, and Torgal; on the north by Gokák; and on the west by Sampgaon. A low rugged sandstone range

[1] Capt. Wingate, Surv. Supt. 246 of 24th December 1849, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 131A of 1880, 155-180.

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Survey.
Parasgad, 1849-50.

running north-west and south-east divided Parasgad into two nearly equal parts. To the south and west the hills were steep rising sharply out of a far-stretching rich black-soil plain. To the north and east the hills sloped into a rough stony upland with poor sandy soil. Further north, trap overlay the sandstone and the surface soil was shallow and poor. The river Malprabha, entering from the west and leaving some miles beyond Manoli to the east, divided the sub-division into two unequal parts. The climate, though nowhere moist enough for rice, was generally well suited to dry-crop tillage. The rainfall varied considerably in different parts. It was most abundant and certain in the west and grew gradually more uncertain towards the east, where, along the borders of Navalgund and Nargund, the crops were liable to fail from want of rain. The villages above and near the hills had the best supply of rain, while those of the Sattigeri group in the north-east had the worst. Parasgad contained 108 Government and twenty-five alienated villages. Of these, sixty-six Government and fifteen alienated villages formed the charge of the mámlatdár who was stationed at Saundatti, and the remaining forty-two Government and ten alienated villages were the charge of the mahálkari whose head-quarters were at Murgod. The Government villages contained 336,556 acres of which 46,480 were hills rivers and roads and the remaining 290,076 were arable. According to the survey census Saundatti contained 6265, Murgod 5649, and Manoli 5570 people. The largest villages Hosur, Ugargol, Huli, and Asundi, which were purely agricultural, each contained about 2000 persons. Eight to ten other villages had 1000 to 2000 and the rest less than 1000 people. The population was chiefly agricultural. The Parasgad husbandry was almost confined to dry-crop tillage, there was no rice and little garden land. The finest gardens were at Manoli on the north bank of the Malprabha where water was abundant within twenty feet of the surface. The gardens were watered from wells. Except in rare instances, the waters of the Malprabha were not used for irrigation. The chief garden crops were plantains, sugarcane, and vegetables. The leading dry-crops were red *jvári*, cotton, gram, and wheat. White *jvári* was also grown in a limited number of plain villages east of Parasgad where the rain was uncertain. About three parts were early crops and one part late. Among the early crops red *jvári* was by far the most important and covered at least one-half of the whole arable area. Of the late crops cotton was the most important. It was widely grown in the black soil plain to the south and west of the hills, and to a small extent in light soil. Manure and rotation of crops were valued. Manure was applied every two or three years to light soils. It was also used once in three to five years in the western black soils where rain was abundant. It was hardly ever used in the plain soil from Saundatti east where sheep were folded on the fields by the better class of tillers. In the black plain where numerous carts were freely used for field purposes, the husbandry on the whole was good. Above the hills the tillage was not so good because the country was too rough for carts, and manure had to be carried to the fields on bullocks. Carts from nearly every village easily

reached the Belgaum-Kaládgi road which passed through the north of the sub-division. Owing to the badness of this route to Vengurla, little produce went by it except for the Belgaum market. Traders sent most of their cotton to Kumta and received their Bombay supplies from Rájápur. The traffic was carried on by means of pack bullocks. The manufacturing and trading towns were Saundatti, Murgod, and Manoli. About a thousand looms wove coarse cotton fabrics, some of which went to Kánara and the coast, and the rest were used locally. Murgod and Manoli were also noted for their dyed and printed stuffs the preparation of which supported upwards of two hundred families. All these towns sent cotton, wheat, and other raw produce to the coast, and brought English cloth and metal, and betelnut pepper and other articles of local use. Growers sold most of their surplus produce at Saundatti, Murgod, Manoli, Bailhongal, Gurl Hosur, and other markets. A few western landholders took their produce to Belgaum. The local markets were well placed for nearly all the villages except perhaps those of the Sattigeri group which had no important market near them. As a rule the same produce prices prevailed over the whole sub-division.

Of the twenty-five alienated villages, ten paid a quit-rent and fifteen were held rent-free. Of the 108 Government villages forty came under the English in 1817-18, fifty-six were taken from Kolhápur in 1827-28, seven lapsed on the death of Nilkanthráv Sinde between 1843 and 1848, and five were resumed after the Inám Commission's inquiry. The forty villages that came under British management in 1817-18 belonged to the Saundatti-Phutgaon and Yakkundi groups. Shortly after their acquisition they were surveyed and assessed by the late Mr. Thackeray. At the beginning of British rule the existing Marátha system of levying a very high standard assessment or *kamál*, nominally on a limited portion of the village lands and granting the rest rent-free or at low rates, led the first British officers to set an unduly high value on the land. From this cause the assessment of these forty villages was fixed greatly too high. The evil was aggravated by a fall in the price of field produce, so that it speedily became impossible to realize the full rates. Accordingly from time to time the revenue officers made arbitrary reductions until the original assessment existed only in name. In 1842-43 all acre rates above these figures were lowered to 6*s.* and 4*s.* (Rs. 3 and Rs. 2). Rates below 4*s.* (Rs. 2) remained as before. Since 1842-43 no further change had been introduced in these forty villages. No systematic inquiry had been made into the assessment of the remaining villages though in 1842 the land of the fifty-six Kolhápur villages was measured in acres. The lands of the twelve villages, which had lapsed or been resumed between 1843 and 1853, had not been measured. In ninety-six Parasgad villages, during the twenty-one years ending 1848-49, the tillage area fell from 88,957 acres in 1828-29 to 70,662 acres in 1848-49 or twenty per cent; and the remissions from £5141 to £163 (Rs. 51,410 - Rs. 1630) or 96·8 per cent. The revenue for collection rose during the same period from £7441 to £8446 (Rs. 74,410 - Rs. 84,460) or 13·5 per cent. The only two years of extensive failure of crops were 1832-33 and 1838-39. The details are:

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Survey.

Parasgad, 1849-50.

Parasgad, 96 Villages: Land Revenue, 1828-1849.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1828-29...	88,957	1,25,822	51,410	74,412	1840-41...	63,236	87,637	21,432	66,205
1829-30..	86,009	1,17,458	52,094	65,364	1841-42...	65,915	92,555	26,691	65,864
1830-31...	88,212	1,15,136	53,654	61,482	1842-43...	63,229	83,272	11,485	71,787
1831-32...	85,867	1,11,976	41,593	70,383	1843-44...	58,636	68,873	4144	64,729
1832-33...	71,741	82,992	50,102	32,890	1844-45...	58,786	67,897	8489	59,408
1833-34...	73,289	1,04,481	46,781	57,700	1845-46...	58,903	66,125	4999	61,126
1834-35...	75,528	1,16,128	38,845	77,283	1846-47...	62,769	70,320	2468	67,852
1835-36...	72,323	1,08,592	41,712	66,880	1847-48...	67,436	79,558	2932	76,626
1836-37...	72,803	1,08,622	37,412	71,210	1848-49...	70,662	86,097	1634	84,463
1837-38...	71,673	1,02,286	31,508	70,778					
1838-39...	60,999	74,541	31,513	43,028					
1839-40...	63,010	86,919	27,521	59,398	Average...	70,475	93,204	28,020	65,184

The old assessment was excessive and very unequal. Some groups were much more heavily rated than other groups and the rates varied greatly even in villages belonging to the same group. The most heavily assessed group was Saundatti-Phutgaon. The inequality and heaviness of the assessment had greatly prevented the spread of tillage. Between 1828-29 and 1845-46, in the eighteen Saundatti-Phutgaon villages, 16,797 acres or forty-nine per cent of the 1828-29 tillage area had fallen waste, and in the rest of the subdivision tillage had shrunk from eighteen to twenty-nine per cent. The following statement shows the effect on tillage of heavy, moderate, and light rates:

Parasgad Assessment, 1823-1846.

Villages.	Year.	Tillage.			Average Acre Assessment.	Average Acre Collections.	Probable Average New Acre Rate.
		Area.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Heavy.		Acres.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Háro-belvadi	1823-24 ...	3118	...	42	2 8 9	0 14 10	1 4 6
	1845-46 ...	1815			2 1 1	1 13 10	
Hosur	1833-34 ...	2618	...	32	...	1 10 2	1 2 6
	1845-46 ...	1780			...	1 12 9	
Saundatti	1823-24 ...	7689	...	59	2 12 0	1 12 5	1 2 6
	1844-45 ...	3115			2 12 7	1 8 9	
Hirekumi	1823-24 ...	1696	...	79	2 6 9	0 10 8	1 2 0
	1845-46 ...	363			2 3 1	1 12 4	
Huli	1823-24 ...	2376	...	41	2 1 10	0 12 5	1 0 6
	1847-48 ...	1423			1 11 5	1 11 5	
Hanchinál...	1823-24 ...	5138	...	63	2 9 2	0 12 0	1 0 0
	1845-46 ...	1916			2 1 11	1 11 5	
Markumbi...	1823-24 ..	614	...	...	2 2 7	2 2 7	1 5 0
	1845-46 ...	617			2 11 0	2 11 0	
Moderate.							
Inchal	1833-34 ...	1197	8	...	0 12 11	0 12 11	1 0 0
	1845-46 ...	1292			1 1 3	1 1 3	
Yekeri	1833-34 ...	100	28	...	0 12 5	0 12 5	0 10 0
	1845-46 ...	128			0 12 5	0 12 5	
Aladkatti	1833-34 ...	508	11	...	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 12 0
	1845-46 ...	562			1 0 7	1 0 7	
Rámápur	1834-35 ...	1301	...	5	0 12 7	0 12 7	0 12 0
	1845-46 ...	1242			0 12 3	0 12 3	
Light.							
Karlkatti	1822-23 ...	393	84	...	0 9 8	0 4 5	0 11 0
	1847-48 ...	722			0 5 11	0 5 8	
Katmali	1833-34 ...	324	21	...	0 5 1	0 5 1	1 1 0
	1845-46 ...	392			0 7 6	0 7 6	
Chulki	1833-34 ...	1022	31	...	0 9 2	0 8 9	1 0 0
	1845-46 ...	1334			0 12 11	0 12 9	
Sattigeri	1833-34 ...	1427	47	...	0 6 11	0 6 11	...
	1845-46 ...	2102			0 5 6	0 5 6	

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Survey.

Parasgad, 1849-50.

Under the survey settlement the 108 Government villages were arranged in five classes, the first with sixteen, the second with twenty-seven, the third with thirty-three, and the fourth and the fifth each with sixteen villages. The sixteen first class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. 1 $\frac{9}{6}$), lay in the plain along the borders of Sampgaon and Dhárwár, and had a climate favourable for dry-crop tillage and a good market for surplus produce. The twenty-seven villages of the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 1⅜), lay in the plain to the north and east of the first class, with a less favoured climate and the same markets as the first class. The thirty-three villages of the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼) were partly in the plain to the east of the second class and partly along the hills from the south-east to the north-west as far as the borders of Gokák. Both in climate and in markets these villages were less fortunate than those of the second class. The sixteen villages of the fourth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅛), lay in the extreme east with still less favourable climate and prices. The sixteen villages of the fifth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* (Re. 1), lay near Sattigeri in the extreme north-east and were badly off both in climate and in markets. Well-watered garden lands amounted to about 350 acres of which 334 were held at an average acre rate of 6*s.* 3⅞*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 2$\frac{7}{12}$). The average acre rate paid by gardens in different villages varied from £1 3*s.* 9⅝*d.* (Rs. 11 *as.* 14¼) in Manoli to 7⅝*d.* (5$\frac{1}{12}$ *as.*) in Kurabgatti. The survey assessment fixed a highest garden acre rate of 10*s.* (Rs. 5), an average acre rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 2¼), and a whole garden assessment of about £80 (Rs. 800). The new rates raised the rental from £6979 to £7081 (Rs. 69,790-Rs. 70,810) or about one per cent. The details are:

Parasgad Survey Settlement, 1849-50.

Class.	Villages.	Former 1841-1846		Survey.						Highest dry-crop acre rate.
		Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.		
		Area.	Collections.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
I	16	14,116	23,088	20,310	23,166	2883	3033	23,193	26,199	1 9
II	27	15,087	17,710	18,724	17,944	9021	7564	27,745	25,508	1 6
III	33	17,861	16,334	21,471	15,432	14,256	9578	35,727	25,010	1 4
IV	16	10,321	6772	11,266	7,569	6033	2923	17,299	10,491	1 2
V	16	15,095	5882	15,890	6,703	4317	1214	20,207	7917	1 0
Total ...	108	72,480	69,786	87,661	70,814	36,510	24,311	124,171	95,125	...

Gokák, 1849-50.

The measuring of Gokák was begun in 1847-48 and finished in 1848-49; the classing was begun in 1848-49 and completed early in 1849-50; and the survey settlement was introduced in 1849-50.[1] Gokák lay immediately north-west of Parasgad. On the west it was bounded by the Páchhápur and Chikodi sub-divisions; on the north by some detached Kolhápur villages and by the estates or *jágirs* of the Patvardhan family; and on the east by the Yádvád petty division or *mahál.* Except three outlying villages to the east,

[1] Capt. Wingate, Surv. Supt. 246 of 24th December 1849, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 131A of 1880, 180-197.

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the tract was compact. It was enclosed on the south and west by a range of sand-stone hills, while to the north and east it was open and fairly level. The hills to the west though of no great height were extremely rugged, and were covered with a dense growth of low trees and brushwood. Near their north end, the Ghatprabha entered Gokák from the west, and, in passing the hills, formed the famous falls of Gokák, three miles to the west of Gokák town. Immediately to the north of the falls, trap overlaid the sandstone and covered the whole tract to the east and north. The climate was not so favourable as in Parasgad where it was generally well suited to dry-crop tillage. On and to the west of the hills the rainfall was ample, often too heavy for dry-crop tillage. But in the plain to the east of the hills it was so scanty and doubtful that according to a local saying a good monsoon came only once in twelve years. Besides the Yádvád petty division Gokák contained forty-seven Government and twenty-three alienated villages, forming the charge of the mámlatdár whose head-quarters were at Gokák. Of the alienated villages, twenty-two were subject to the payment of quit-rent and one was held free of assessment. The Government villages contained an area of 188,478 acres of which 54,099 came under hills roads and water-courses. The soil formed from the trap in the east and north of the hills was generally poor. That from the sandstone close to the hills was often little better than pure sand and required frequent manuring. It did not want much rain, and, with the help of manure, yielded fair crops. On the uplands, the trap soils were extremely poor, and, as the soil did not hold moisture, the crops were very apt to fail. In lower positions, chiefly along the banks of the Ghatprabha which ran nearly through the centre of the tract, the trap soil gradually deepened into fair black soil of which large tracts stretched along the river. On the whole the soil of Gokák was closely like that of north-east Parasgad. It was very inferior to the Dhárwár soil. The husbandry was extremely slovenly. Many fields were half or not at all tilled. This slovenly tillage was a sure sign of poverty. It might be attributable to an excessive or badly distributed assessment, a precarious climate, and a poor soil. In Captain Wingate's opinion it was chiefly due to an irregular and defective assessment. The people did not work well because their work was badly paid. In a few villages the fields were better tilled, and though they paid twice or three times as much as their neighbours, the people were much more prosperous. The leading dry-crops were red *jvári*, cotton, gram, and wheat. About three parts were early crops and one part late. At intervals of one to three years, manure was applied to all light soil, but seldom to black soil, and not at all when the fields were some way from the village sites. There was hardly any export of field produce owing to the large local demand at Gokák nearly half of whose 12,337 people lived by weaving, dyeing, and printing cotton fabrics. Of late years the price of cotton goods had fallen and the weavers were depressed. This fall in the price of cotton cloths was accompanied by a corresponding fall in the price of raw cotton. Captain Wingate (24th December 1849) believed that within the last thirty years money had grown three times dearer and therefore the people's

assessment represented three times as much produce as it had formerly represented. He feared that money was growing still scarcer. This at any rate the people believed. They said it did not matter whether their crops were good or were bad, in neither case could they turn them into money. The very low price of cotton was no doubt a chief cause of this evil state. Cotton was rising and things for the time were looking better. Still there was no reason to suppose the advance in cotton would last. To increase exports, Captain Wingate was satisfied, was the only way to bring in money. The inland districts were every year drained of considerable sums and little was spent locally. Unless their exports were helped, the burden of the land assessment must go on growing heavier. The gain from lowering assessments would not last. As money grew scarcer, the new rates would become as grievous as the old, and fresh reductions would be necessary. Without the help of good roads and an increase of exports, low assessments could ensure no lasting gain.

The only part of the tract for which Gokák was not the great market was a few of the most easterly villages which had the large markets of Mahálingpur and Rabkavi, two manufacturing towns in the Mudhol and Patvardhan territories, at a convenient distance. Near Gokák prices were a little higher, but they varied little in different parts of the tract. Throughout the sub-division cart-roads were greatly wanted. Owing to the wretched state of the roads, Gokák was not approached from the west by carts, and hardly from any other direction. Many other villages were as badly placed.

The Gokák sub-division lapsed to Government in 1836, on the death of Govindráv Patvardhan of Chinchni, a grandson of the well known Parashurám Bháu (1740-1799). At that time it had been fifty-six years in the hands of the Patvardhan family. For several years before the lapse the officer in charge was a *mámlatdár* named Bába Bhátkhande who managed the district on the usual native plan, but apparently with unusual liberality. Most of the land was let either at short rent or *ukti* rates or on leases or *kauls*, the revenue was collected in eight instalments from November to June, and when a landholder was unable to pay, his balance was allowed to stand over till the next year. Under English management the short rent or *ukti* rates became permanent and the leases or *kauls* were stopped. The revenue was taken in four instalments between December and March two for the early and two for the late harvest. These changes were unfavourable to the landholders. Under the Patvardhans there was a great variety of land measures, each village having its own standard. Soon after the villages came under British management, the district and village officers were ordered to keep all the land in *kurgis*, one *kurgi* being the area a two-bullock seed-drill can sow in a day. The work of making the change was left to the district and village officers and was done so roughly that the *kurgis* varied nearly as much as the old measures. The survey measurings showed that in tilled land the *kurgi* varied from one to thirty acres; the average *kurgi* in different villages varied from 3½ to 17½ acres; and the average *kurgi* for the whole sub-division was 6½ acres.

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With so uncertain a land measure the village clerks were able to conceal cultivation. In Hulkund the returns for the past year (1848) showed 307 *kurgis* as the area held for tillage and 345 (245 ?) or much more than one-half as the waste; measurements showed the tilled area to be 1614 acres and the waste 1032. In Talkatnal the village returns showed 377 *kurgis* cultivated and 215 waste; measurements showed 2183 acres under tillage and 468 acres waste that is the waste was one-fifth instead of three-fifths of the tillage. These and other instances showed that the old system failed to protect the interests of Government, and failed to supply trustworthy data by which a revenue officer could regulate or even understand the assessment. The under-estimate of tillage and the over-estimate of waste was probably old and was not necessarily fraudulent, as to under-estimate the tillage was a common device for lessening the pressure of a heavy assessment. During the thirteen years ending 1848-49 the tillage area had fallen from 55,873 acres in 1836-37 to 47,913 acres in 1848-49 or fourteen per cent; the remissions from £2644 to £58 (Rs. 26,440 - 580) or about ninety-eight per cent; and the revenue for collection had risen from £2368 to £2975 (Rs. 23,680 - Rs. 29,750) or 25·6 per cent. The details are:

Gokák, 47 Villages: Land Revenue, 1836-1849.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1836-37 ...	55,873	50,122	26,443	23,679	1844-45 ...	47,254	29,581	1436	28,145
1837-38 ...	61,227	43,731	5625	38,106	1845-46 ...	47,645	29,210	2928	26,282
1838-39 ...	60,318	42,753	19,098	23,655	1846-47 ...	48,659	30,665	250	30,415
1839-40 ..	58,510	41,373	6641	34,732	1847-48 ...	49,357	30,674	928	29,746
1840-41 ...	59,699	40,624	5139	35,485	1848-49 ...	47,913	30,330	578	29,752
1841-42 ...	54,791	37,948	5287	32,661					
1842-43 ...	50,819	32,596	297	32,299					
1843-44 ...	48,568	30,306	825	29,481	Average ...	53,125	36,147	5806	30,341

During the twenty-five years ending 1848-49 Gokák had declined from faulty assessment rather than from over-assessment. In some villages the average acre rate varied between 2¼*d.* (1½ *as.*) and 4⅞*d.* (3¼ *as.*), and in others between 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 1⅜) and 5*s.* (Rs. 2½). Under the survey settlement for assessment purposes the villages were divided into six classes. The first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), contained three villages in the extreme west above the hills, with a favourable climate for dry-crop tillage, rain being usually abundant and droughts rare. The second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½), contained two villages, Dhupadhál above the hills but to the north of the first class and with a less favoured climate, and Gokák whose lands were below the hills where the rainfall was much less certain. These two villages were near each other and enjoyed the advantage of the Gokák market. The third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼), comprised eight villages along and east of the western range of hills with a climate greatly inferior to that of the first class. The fourth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅛), included eight villages in

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the plain, east and north of the third class, with an extremely uncertain rainfall. In the fifth class were fourteen villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* (Re. 1). They lay still further in the plain and had a still more uncertain climate. The sixth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*), included twelve villages along or beyond the east of the sub-division very badly placed in respect to markets and climate. About twelve acres of poor rice land in two villages among the hills to the west, were assessed at dry-crop rates. About 1400 acres of dry-crop land in villages along the Ghatprabha, known as *madi* land, were subject to more or less frequent flooding during the monsoon freshes. These floodings were a gain especially in seasons of scanty rainfall. Some of the flooded lands were assessed at the dry-crop acre rate at an increase of a quarter and the rest at an increase of an eighth. Wheat, gram, and vegetables were grown in 400 acres of garden land. Only 266 acres were entered in the accounts as garden, the rest had been entered as dry-crop land. The assessment on the 266 acres tilled in 1848 was £82 6*s.* (Rs. 823) of which £41 6*s.* (Rs. 413) were on account of twenty-seven acres near Gokák. The highest acre rate adopted for the whole garden land at the new settlement was 10*s.* (Rs. 5) and the average acre rate was 4*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 2¼). The effect of the new rates was a fall in the rental from £3033 to £2376 (Rs. 30,330 - Rs. 23,760) or 21·7 per cent. The details are:

Gokák Survey Settlement, 1849-50.

Class.	Villages.	Former 1839-1849.		Survey.					
		Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.	
		Area.	Collections.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	3	2806	5504	3052	3052	157	157	3209	3209
II ...	2	2443	2123	2288	1680	830	506	3118	2186
III ...	8	7384	4276	7562	4136	2323	1307	9885	5442
IV ...	8	8212	6403	7727	4669	5170	3231	12,897	7900
V ...	14	13,066	5267	12,107	5360	10,464	4414	22,571	9774
VI ...	12	17,153	6671	15,087	4868	6743	2001	21,830	6869
Total ...	47	51,064	30,334	47,823	23,764	25,687	11,616	73,510	35,380

Yádvád, 1851-52.

Ten villages of Yádvád were measured in 1848 and 1849 and classed in 1851-52; the new rates were introduced on trial in 1851-52 and sanctioned for thirty years in 1855.[1] Yádvád, including the mahálkari's share of the Gokák sub-division, belonged to the estate of Parashurám Bháu of Tásgaon, which lapsed to the British on his death without heirs in 1848. These villages lay close to the north-east of the rest of Gokák and to the south of Athni from which it was separated by about twenty miles of estate land. Of the nineteen villages of the Yádvád group only ten were under Government management. To the remaining nine,

[1] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. Southern Marátha Country, 267 of 26th July 1853, Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 38-48.

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which belonged to the estate of the Kaujalgi *desái*, the revision of assessment did not extend. The Government villages contained 37,846 acres of which 34,380 were arable and 3466 unarable. The population was 6494 or 110 to the square mile. The land included in this group differed little from Athni. The bulk of the soil was black, but much of it was poor, stony, and shallow, particularly in the northern trap villages. As in Athni the climate was very precarious, and the husbandry and condition of the people much on a par with what was found in the whole subdivision. The usual and chief dry-crops were wheat, *jvári*, and cotton. Two markets held within the limits of the group, a larger one at Yádvád and a smaller one at the alienated village of Kaujalgi, and several others at no great distance from the borders, secured a ready sale for local produce. The surplus grain was carried to the western markets, especially to Sankeshvar in Chikodi, where a return freight of Konkan produce was obtained. A small quantity of cotton was kept for local use and the rest went to the coast. The road lately made from Lokápur on the Kaládgi-Belgaum road, by Yádvád to Sankeshvar, greatly aided the local exports. Coarse cotton cloth weaving supported about a hundred, and mixed silk and cotton about twenty families. Most of the goods were sold at the Mudhol market. Parashurám Bháu, to whom these villages belonged, was very deeply involved in debt. For fourteen years before his death they had been mortgaged nominally to a wealthy banker named Náráyanráv Anant Válambe, but really to two clerks of this banker who were called *kamávisdárs* or managers and on whom civil and criminal jurisdiction over the district was conferred. The supreme authority still remained with Parashurám to whom the two clerks yearly forwarded accounts and sent remissions for sanction. After the chief's sanction was received, remissions were taken from the net revenue in his accounts; but these remissions went to the pockets of the managers not to the pockets of the landholders. To frighten landholders from throwing up their land, outstanding balances were purposely kept. The system was carried to such an extent that when the district lapsed to the English, the outstanding balances in the ten Government villages amounted to no less than £7803 (Rs. 78,030), the average gross revenue during the first three years of English rule being £841 (Rs. 8410) of which about one-tenth was remitted. Some years before the chief's death, with his consent, a Government clerk was appointed to supervise the revenue affairs of the group, against which the people loudly complained. This supervision lasted for three years and ceased shortly before the death of the chief. In 1848-49, when Parashurám Bháu died, the area under tillage was 15,756 acres and the gross assessment was £1034 (Rs. 10,340) of which £114 (Rs. 1140) were remitted and £920 (Rs. 9200) were collected. In 1849-50 the area under tillage was 11,637 acres and the gross assessment was £778 (Rs. 7780), of which £133 (Rs. 1330) were remitted and £645 (Rs. 6450) collected; and in 1850-51 the land under tillage was 11,258 acres and the gross assessment was £712 (Rs. 7120), of which £34 (Rs. 340) were remitted and £678 (Rs. 6780) were collected. For the survey settlement a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*) was proposed. Of garden land there was only one

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Government number of four acres assessed at 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼) the acre. The new rates caused a fall in the rental from £767 (Rs. 7670) to £659 (Rs. 6590) or fourteen per cent. The details are:

Yádvád Survey Settlement, 1851-52.

Class.	Villages.	Former Tillage.	Survey. Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.	10	7669	13,202	6593	8	5296	2431	18,498	9024

During the twelve years ending 1862-63 the tillage area rose from 13,202 to 21,380 acres or sixty-two per cent; and collections from £890 to £1273 (Rs. 8900 - Rs. 12,730) or forty-three per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £121 (Rs. 1210) to £2 (Rs. 20) or ninety-eight per cent. The details are:[1]

Yádvád Survey Results, 1851-1863.

Year.	Tillage. Area.	Tillage. Rental.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste. Area.	Waste. Rental.	Waste. Grazing Fees.	Quit-rent.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	13,202	6598	1206	5387	5296	...	563	2954	8904
1852-53 ...	15,385	7839	...	7839	7136	3295	...	1514	9353
1853-54 ...	16,851	8555	15	8540	4721	2061	349	1891	10,780
1854-55 ...	18,296	9213	15	9198	3223	1385	287	1914	11,399
1855-56 ...	19,167	9638	15	9623	2361	960	244	1915	11,782
1856-57 ...	20,773	10,273	15	10,258	612	247	89	2004	12,351
1857-58 ...	21,389	10,542	58	10,484	117	41	18	1927	12,429
1858-59 ...	21,128	10,429	15	10,414	391	162	45	1913	12,372
1859-60 ...	20,713	10,247	15	10,232	867	369	102	1919	12,253
1860-61 ...	21,134	10,441	15	10,426	614	258	78	1905	12,409
1861-62 ...	21,084	10,419	15	10,404	698	298	66	2154	12,624
1862-63 ...	21,380	10,550	15	10,535	464	193	45	2152	12,732

Athni, 1851-52.

Fifty-three Athni villages were measured between 1848-49 and 1851-52, and classed in 1850-51 and in 1851-52.[2] New rates were introduced on trial into the fifty-three villages in 1851-52 and were finally sanctioned by Government in 1855. With a population of 48,478 the fifty-three villages contained 524 square miles or 335,454 acres, of which 284,300 were arable and 51,154 unarable. These Athni villages had all belonged to various estates which had lapsed to Government. The chief lapse was the Nipáni *desái's* forty-two villages in 1839. The main body of the sub-division formed the most northern part of Belgaum. About a dozen villages also lay along the Krishna and bordered the western boundary of Bágalkot. To the west and north-west of the main body of Athni were several villages but none were included in the fifty-three. Of the fifty-three villages sixteen formed the charge of the Galgali mahálkari, and the remaining thirty-seven were under the mámlatdár at Athni, in whose charge were also the remaining twenty

[1] Major Anderson, Surv. Supt. 53 of 6th February 1864, Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 46, 123.

[2] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 267 of 26th July 1853, Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 22-38.

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villages of the sub-division. Athni was generally rough and uneven with a surface of trap. In the west a broken chain of bare bushless flat-topped hills rose from the plain. The more level country was a series of long rises and hollows with, in many of the hollows, small running streams fringed with a few hundred paces of fair and often of good soil. Up the slopes of the rises the soil grew shallower and poorer, and the tops were rock sometimes in bare sheets of a hundred yards sometimes with an inch or two of soil hardly fit to grow grass. The black soil was of uncertain depth. Close to the Krishna it was always deep and rich, and the banks well wooded chiefly by *bábhul*. In the east, where the climate was specially bad, both the people and the tillage were miserably poor. The yearly Krishna floods so enriched the soil along its banks that it yielded excellent crops without manure and with almost no rain. About 200 families lived by weaving coarse cotton cloth and about 120 families by weaving blankets. Both the cotton and woollen fabrics were for local use. Athni was the chief market. It was attended by people from the neighbouring villages and by traders from the minor markets of Honvád, Telsang, and Ainápur. From Athni cotton and grain went to Miraj and salt and other articles came from the Konkan. The people of the villages to the south of Athni also attended the market held at the large town of Rabkavi in Sángli. The people of the mahálkari's group had the small market of Galgali, and, also, within a convenient distance, the large markets of the alienated towns of Mudhol and Jamkhandi. Thus the villages round Galgali and those about and especially to the west and south of Athni town, had an advantage over the north-eastern villages with respect to markets. The roads were in general fair, the prevailing even surface of the country offering no serious obstruction to traffic. From the fall of Bijápur in 1686 up to 1730 when it passed from Kolhápur to Sátára, Athni and the neighbouring parts were most unsettled, without security either of life or of property. Under Sátára, from about 1730 to 1749, much had been done to improve the country. Land was given on leases at a nominal rent, population and cultivation increased, and greater security prevailed. In 1750 Athni passed from Sátára to the Peshwa, under whom the district was made over to various estate holders. A fair degree of prosperity continued till about 1790. In 1792 a famine almost emptied the country of people. After the famine, troubled times and the farming system reduced the people to great poverty. For two years after the fall of the Peshwa the sub-division was under British management, and was then made over to Appa Desái of Nipáni. On his death in 1839 it lapsed to the British, by whom existing land measures and rates were continued. Under the native system, though the assessment on the better lands was generally very high, reductions were often made either under the name of *khand-tota* or by adding a tract of poor land either rent-free or at a nominal assessment. A large balance was also allowed to remain outstanding from year to year, and reduced as much as possible in any specially good years. The proprietor used the threat of realizing outstandings to force the landholder to continue cultivating. The proprietor limited his demands

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solely by the capacity of the landholder. In some estates the people were ground to their last farthing, in others they enjoyed considerable ease. A minute knowledge of the means of every cultivator enabled the proprietor to raise a very large revenue without ruining any one; at the same time under their system any increase of capital or advance in condition was impossible. During the twelve years ending 1850-51 the tillage area fell from 121,930 to 92,369 and averaged 108,160 acres. It steadily fell till 1845-46 when it was 100,307 acres. During the next two years it rose, but it again began to fall speedily till it reached 92,369 acres in 1850-51. During the same period the amount for remissions fell from £854 (Rs. 8540) in 1839-40 to nothing in 1850-51, and averaged £555 (Rs. 5550). For the first three years the amount was very large. In 1842-43 it was £423 (Rs. 4230) and in 1843-44 it rose to £943 (Rs. 9430). It then fell rapidly till 1846-47 when it was £233 (Rs. 2330). Next year it more than doubled but disappeared in 1850-51. The amount for collection varied from £5257 (Rs. 52,570) in 1839-40 to £3451 (Rs. 34,510) in 1849-50 and averaged £4058 (Rs. 40,580). From 1839-40 to 1845-46 the amount fell from £5257 to £3798 (Rs. 52,570-Rs. 37,980), it rose in 1846-47 to £4303 (Rs. 43,030), and again fell to £3451 (Rs. 34,510) in 1849-50. In 1850-51 it rose slightly to £3742 (Rs. 37,420). The details are:

Athni, 42 Villages: Land Revenue, 1839-1851.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40 ...	121,930	61,108	8535	52,573	1846-47 ...	111,098	45,357	2331	43,026
1840-41 ...	118,054	56,679	12 810	43,869	1847-48 ...	113,353	45,167	5227	39,940
1841-42 ...	116,145	54,161	12,219	41,942	1848-49 ...	105,582	40,162	2342	37,820
1842-43 ...	113,599	50,406	4226	46,180	1849-50 ...	97,468	36,015	1505	34,510
1843-44 ...	105,154	44,620	9433	35,187	1850-51 ...	92,369	37,419	...	37,419
1844-45 ...	102,862	42,395	5866	36,529					
1845-46 ...	100,307	40,030	2047	37,983	Average...	108,160	46,127	5545	40,582

During the five years ending 1850-51 the tillage area in twenty-three villages immediately about Galgali and some to the west of the hilly tract, fell from 42,172 to 35,673 acres or fifteen per cent; remissions fell from £362 (Rs. 3620) to nothing; and collections from £2692 to £2440 (Rs. 26,920-Rs. 24,400) or nine per cent. The details[1] are:

Athni, 23 Villages: Land Revenue.

Year.	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47	42,172	30,536	3621	26,915
1847-48	40,281	27,731	4874	22,857
1848-49	37,379	24,130	2239	21,891
1849-50	35,146	21,925	380	21,545
1850-51	35,673	24,396	...	24,396
	38,130	25,744	2223	23,521

[1] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 318 of 8th Dec. 1855, Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 10.

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Athni, 1851-52.

Under the survey settlement the fifty-three villages were divided into two classes, the first of twenty-three and the second of thirty. The first class of twenty-three villages, which were either close to Galgali or to the west of the hills, had a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*). The second class of thirty villages, to the east of the hilly tract, with an inferior climate and poorer markets, had a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* (12 *as.*). Of 853 acres of garden land one-fourth was in Athni alone and nearly the whole of the rest was in the eastern villages. Sugarcane and plantains were grown in many gardens but rarely to any extent. Want of capital prevented the landholders growing superior crops. The bulk of the garden crops were vegetables, wheat, and other grains. The gardens were generally watered from dug wells and in many instances by *budkis* or water-lifts from stream pools. The old average acre rate on the whole garden land was 2*s.* 8*d.* (Re. 1 *as.*5⅓); the new assessment gave a highest acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾) and an average of 2*s.* 6⅜*d.* (Re. 1 *as.* 4¼). The effect of the survey rates was a fall in the rental from £6265 (Rs. 62,650) to £4733 (Rs. 47,330) or twenty-four per cent. The details[1] are :

Athni Survey Settlement, 1851-52.

Class.	Villages.	Former Tillage.	Survey.						
			Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	As. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I. ...	23	26,799	38,464	19,448	8 1	25,192	10,637	63,656	30,085
II. ...	30	35,855	78,530	27,886	5 8	62,549	16,286	141,079	44,172
Total ...	53	62,654	116,994	47,334	6 6	87,741	26,923	204,735	74,257

In 1851-52 the year of settlement the area held for tillage was 116,994 acres and the gross survey assessment was £4733 (Rs. 47,330) of which £955 (Rs. 9550) were remitted. In 1852-53 the tillage area rose to 124,648 acres bearing, according to the revised rates, an assessment of £5442 (Rs. 54,420) the whole of which was realized. In the twenty-three villages placed in the first class the result of the survey settlement during the three years ending 1853-54 was a rise in the tillage area from 38,464 acres to 49,225 acres or twenty-eight per cent, and in the rental from £1945 (Rs. 19,450) to £2595 (Rs. 25,950) or thirty-three per cent. The details[2] are :

Athni, 23 Villages : Survey Results, 1851-54.

Year.	Tillage.		Waste.		Total.	
	Area	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	38,464	19,448	25,192	10,637	63,656	30,085
1852-53 ...	44,098	23,689	20,800	7126	64,898	30,815
1853-54 ...	49,225	25,945	13,986	4178	63,211	30,123

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 32, 33.
[2] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 318 of 8th Dec. 1855, Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 11.

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Athni, 1851-52.

In the fifty-three villages of Athni, the result of the survey settlement during the ten years ending 1862-63 was a rise in tillage from 130,684 to 177,643 acres or thirty-six per cent, and in collections from £6721 to £8547 (Rs. 67,210-Rs. 85,470) or twenty-seven per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £102 to £3 (Rs. 1020-30) or ninety-seven per cent. The details[1] are :

Athni, 53 Villages : Survey Results, 1853-1863.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit-Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54 ...	130,684	56,699	1019	55,680	73,146	17,442	2663	8863	67,206
1854-55 ...	139,021	59,243	970	58,273	66,548	15,411	3251	8899	70,423
1855-56 ...	143,979	61,073	1044	60,029	62,682	14,093	2879	8787	71,695
1856-57 ...	153,221	63,368	975	62,393	53,566	11,328	2789	8789	74,471
1857-58 ...	159,899	65,560	276	65,284	46,935	9656	2482	9073	76,839
1858-59 ...	164,629	66,398	267	66,131	42,336	8862	2457	9754	77,674
1859-60 ...	166,283	66,834	267	66,567	41,299	8691	2821	9797	79,185
1860-61 ...	169,792	67,587	257	67,330	38,237	8083	2786	10,854	80,958
1861-62 ...	174,277	68,522	139	68,383	34,357	7372	2688	13,012	84,083
1862-63 ...	177,643	69,691	33	69,658	31,222	6313	2673	13,136	85,467

1852-53.

The remaining twenty-one Athni villages were measured during 1849-50 and 1851-52, and classed in 1851-52.[2] The new rates were introduced in 1852-53 and sanctioned in 1857. These twenty-one villages formed the western part of the mámlatdár's division of Athni. They contained 66,592 acres, of which 42,322 were arable, with a population of 12,921 or 127 to the square mile. The villages of Athni and Tásgaon were much mixed. Athni was at first chiefly composed of part of the lapsed Nipáni estate to which, as they lapsed, other neighbouring villages were added, forming a very straggling and inconvenient sub-division. In 1848, on the lapse of the Tásgaon estate, the villages near Tásgaon and Athni were formed into a separate mámlatdár's charge, in which were included eight neighbouring villages of the Soni estate which lapsed in 1845. Except a block of twelve villages in the west the villages were scattered singly or in twos and threes throughout the estates of the Sángli, Miraj, and Shedbál Patvardhans. They were bounded on the east north and west by Sátára and its subordinate estates, and on the south-west, south, and south-east by the lands of Kolhápur and Jamkhandi. All the villages lay on the north or left bank of the Krishna. Almost all were to the east of a range of hills which ran nearly north and south some eight miles east of Tásgaon. The bulk of the country to the east of the hills was barren. The patches of superior soil were but a small proportion of the whole area and the rest was poor. The level plain of the Krishna was of deep alluvial soil which was continually renewed by the silt left by the yearly floods. The rainfall was scanty and

[1] Major Anderson, Surv. Supt. 53 of 6th February 1864, Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 122. Out of the quit-rents for 1858-59 and 1860-61, £66 16*s.* (Rs. 668) and £1 4*s.* (Rs. 12) were left outstanding.

[2] Captain Anderson, Surv. Supt. 318 of 8th Dec. 1855, Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 3-20.

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uncertain. The people were generally poor, and gave little care or labour to their fields. Manure was not used in dry-crop land. In most of the land *kharif* or early crops were grown. Grain was the chief produce. Cotton was grown in nearly every village but in no great quantity. Some parts of the alluvial Krishna lands were given to tobacco. Except a little cotton and blanket weaving there were no manufactures. Athni was the only market of any consequence. The import and export trade centred in the markets of Athni, Sángli, Tásgaon, and Miraj. Of the twenty-one villages ten had belonged to the Nipáni estate which lapsed in 1839-40, and the rest were acquired after 1839-40, either by lapse or by transfer. During the eight years ending 1851-52, in sixteen villages the tillage area varied from 20,660 to 24,218 and averaged 22,599 acres; remissions varied from £52 (Rs. 520) in 1847-48 to nothing in 1851-52 and averaged £19 (Rs. 190); and the amount for collection varied from £1396 (Rs. 13,960) in 1844-45 to £1634 (Rs. 16,340) in 1848-49 and averaged £1532 (Rs. 15,320). The details are:

Athni, 16 Villages: Land Revenue, 1844-1852.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45 ...	20,660	14,282	325	13,957	1849-50 ...	23,535	15,919	300	15,619
1845-46 ...	20,756	14,782	299	14,483	1850-51 ..	21,900	14,994	...	14,994
1846-47 ...	23,428	16,164	58	16,106	1851-52 ...	22,301	15,202	...	15,202
1847-48 ...	23,942	16,373	518	15,855					
1848-49 ...	24,218	16,354	16	16,338	Average...	22,599	15,509	190	15,319

For the survey settlement the villages were divided into six classes. In the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), were two villages on the Krishna, having every advantage of climate and well placed as regards markets; in the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), were three villages near but inland from the first class and with a poorer climate; in the third, fourth, and fifth classes, with highest dry-crop acre rates of 3*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* (Rs. 1½, Rs. 1¼, and Re. 1), were three villages between those of the first and sixth classes, the rate decreasing as the village was further east. In the sixth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*), were thirteen villages similarly placed to the twenty-three Athni villages which had been settled in the previous year and assessed at the same rate. Garden tillage was found in nearly all the villages and chiefly in Chinchni, Nágaj, Dhauli, and Jambgi. The Government garden area of 893 acres was watered from wells by the leather bag or by water-courses led from some stream whose water was pounded by a temporary dam. The garden acre rate varied from 8*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 4⅛) to 1*s.* (8 *as.*) and averaged 4*s.* 5⅛*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 3 5/12). The crops included little sugarcane or other superior produce; they were chiefly wheat, turmeric, and vegetables. The effect of the new rates was a fall in the rental from £2006 (Rs. 20,060) to £1902 (Rs. 19,020) or five per cent. The details are:

Athni Survey Settlement, 1852-53.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.						
		Tillage	Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre Rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I	2	7337	2868	4690	1 10 2	90	101	2958	4791
II	3	7574	9179	6411	0 11 2	1657	977	10,836	7388
III	1	462	832	378	0 7 3	72	12	904	390
IV	1	812	1034	542	0 8 5	1331	580	2365	1122
V	1	463	1589	464	0 4 8	154	33	1743	497
VI	13	3413	16,965	6537	0 6 2	7660	2268	24,625	8805
Total ...	21	20,061	32,467	19,022	0 8 10	10,964	3971	43,431	22,993

During the thirteen years ending 1864-65 the result of the new rates was a rise in the tillage area from 32,467 to 42,749 acres or thirty-two per cent; and in collections from £1711 (Rs. 17,110) to £2606 (Rs. 26,060) or fifty-two per cent. For the same period remissions fell from £410 to £9 (Rs. 4100-90) or ninety-eight per cent. The details[1] are:

Athni, 21 Villages: Survey Results, 1852-1865.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit-Rents.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53 ...	32,467	19,022	4097	14,925	10,964	3971	1084	1098	17,107
1853-54 ...	31,047	19,262	80	19,182	11,275	3334	...	1067	20,249
1854-55 ...	32,923	20,013	80	19,933	9647	2726	...	1165	21,098
1855-56 ...	34,044	20,373	349	20,024	8686	2483	556	1093	21,673
1856-57 ...	34,901	20,645	328	20,317	7890	2276	539	1531	22,397
1857-58 ...	35,518	20,842	80	20,762	7273	2079	438	1612	22,812
1858-59 ...	37,326	21,561	80	21,481	6105	1746	407	2269	23,687
1859-60 ...	38,530	21,931	80	21,851	5437	1409	350	2232	24,433
1860-61 ...	40,571	22,330	80	22,250	2885	651	825	2687	25,762
1861-62 ...	42,804	22,843	80	22,763	874	239	900	2720	26,383
1862-63 ...	42,895	22,855	80	22,775	782	227	137	2707	25,619
1863-64 ...	43,162	22,937	80	22,857	533	147	262	2708	25,827
1864-65 ..	42,749	22,686	87	22,599	451	139	653	2807	26,059

Taking together the fifty-three villages settled in 1851-52 and the twenty-one villages settled in 1852-53, during the sixteen years ending 1854-55 the tillage area rose from 174,147 to 177,900 acres or two per cent, remissions fell from £1217 (Rs. 12,170) to £8 (Rs. 80) or ninety-nine per cent, and collections fell from £11,892 (Rs. 1,18,920) to £9568 (Rs. 95,680) or 19·5 per cent. The details[2] are:

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 16, 126. In 1858-59, £47 (Rs. 470) were left outstanding.
[2] Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 18.

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Athni Tillage and Revenue, 1839-1855.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Collections.[1]	Grazing Fees.
	Area.	Rental.				
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40 ...	174,147	1,07,612	12,167	95,445	1,18,922	1134
1840-41 ...	170,530	1,03,150	16,636	86,514	1,09,440	1435
1841-42 ...	167,708	1,00,449	15,951	84,498	1,06,804	1597
1842-43 ...	164,799	96,560	7691	88,869	1,06,776	1790
1843-44 ...	150,253	82,410	13,769	68,641	86,951	2705
1844-45 ...	148,756	79,075	9086	69,989	88,084	2559
1845-46 ...	147,351	79,998	4127	75,871	93,293	2985
1846-47 ...	163,772	90,251	5808	84,443	1,01,768	2471
1847-48 ...	164,228	87,501	8887	78,614	95,553	4014
1848-49 ...	154,259	78,763	4233	74,530	91,633	4578
1849-50 ..	143,946	71,429	2183	69,246	86,691	5252
1850-51 ...	138,212	74,985	...	74,985	93,160	4533
1851-52 ...	147,531	66,991	9564	57,437	73,875	4727
1852-53 ...	157,115	73,441	4097	69,344	85,200	5340
1853-54 ...	168,466	78,002	475	77,527	92,456	4473
1854-55 ...	177,900	81,012	80	80,932	95,680	4336

Sampgaon, 1852-53.

Sampgaon, with 106 Government villages, was measured in 1849-50 and 1850-51, and classed in 1850-51 and 1851-52.[2] The rates were introduced in 1852-53 and the settlement was sanctioned in 1857. It was a small compact tract, divided from west to east by the river Malprabha. Sampgaon was under the charge of a mámlatdár whose office was at the town of Sampgaon, with a mahálkari stationed at Belvadi. Besides 106 entire villages Government had a share in three villages which partly belonged to Government, the remaining share being in the hands of estate holders. Of the 106 Government villages fifty-nine formed the charge of the mámlatdár and forty-seven of the mahálkari. Sampgaon included much variety of soil and appearance. The west was generally more or less hilly, but the country sloped east and gradually merged into the great black or cotton soil plain to which the eastern half of the sub-division belonged. In the south-west many low ranges of quartz and iron-ore hills, about 150 feet high, ran north and south about a quarter or half a mile apart. The Malprabha ran slowly along a deep bed between high steep banks. Its valley which was almost solely of black soil was extremely rich. North of the Malprabha the trap range, which the Dhárwár-Belgaum road crossed near Bágevádi, stretched into the sub-division and then gradually sank into the plain. On the north and north-west, where the sand-stone hills of Gokák were prolonged into Sampgaon, the climate was exceedingly good owing to its westerly position and the nearness of the western hills. Both in the early and later rains, the rainfall was ample and certain. Some villages under the hills had almost too much moisture for the better crops. On the other hand, the eastern villages sometimes suffered from the failure of the early rains. Still, on the whole, no part of the Bombay Karnátak had a better climate than Sampgaon. Throughout the sub-division the fields were exceedingly well tilled, and the use of manure was general. The chief crops were *jvári*, wheat, and *bájri*. Cotton was grown only for local use, though both climate and soil were well

[1] Includes collections from alienated land. Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 18.
[2] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 318 of 8th Dec. 1855, Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 35-58.

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suited for its growth. In the west sugarcane and considerable quantities of rice were grown. The people were generally in easy circumstances, though in a few villages the pressure of the old assessment had caused indebtedness. The villages were exceedingly well placed for markets. Within their limits were the large markets of Bailhongal, Sampgaon, Deshnur, Nesargi, Vanur, Belvadi, and Mugutkhán Hubli. Both the smaller markets of Kittur and of Bágevádi were just over the boundary, and the great market of Nandigad lay at no inconvenient distance from the south of the sub-division. The north had easy communication with Belgaum by the Kaládgi road through Nesargi. The made Dhárwár-Belgaum road skirted the west and placed both of these towns within easy reach. With Dhárwár there was little traffic, but Belgaum was a great centre of local trade. The whole, or nearly the whole, of the surplus produce of the villages north of the river found its way to Belgaum, being generally taken to market by the growers. The people had a natural turn for trade, and, when field work was slack, used their farm cattle in carrying produce. The villages north of the Malprabha had about 5000 cotton-weavers. Deshnur and Bailhongal had each about 200 looms, and Sampgaon, Mugutkhán Hubli, Marikatti, and other villages had a smaller number. Each weaver generally worked on his own account. A few had four or five looms worked by hired labour. The products were coarse cotton cloth, turbans, robes, and waistcloths. Some of the articles were sold in the neighbouring markets for local use and the rest were sent by Belgaum to the Konkan. Sampgaon formed part of the Kittur *desái's* estate which lapsed to Government in 1824. Under the *desái's* rule the rates of assessment were notoriously corrupted, the gross revenue of villages being exaggerated or diminished to suit the purpose of the moment. There was always inequality in the old rates. In 1825-26 the sub-division was surveyed, but the old rates were continued except in a few villages. During the twenty-six years ending 1851-52 the tillage area rose from 78,647 to 86,356 acres or 9·8 per cent; and the amount for collection from £12,664 to £14,303 (Rs. 1,26,640-Rs. 1,43,030) or about thirteen per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £875 (Rs. 8750) to nothing. The details are:

Sampgaon, 106 Villages: Land Revenue, 1826-1852.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1826-27 ...	78,647	1,35,395	8754	1,26,641	1840-41 ...	80,237	1,26,979	1921	1,25,058
1827-28	78,253	1,30,926	7959	1,22,967	1841-42 ...	79,573	1,25,567	9401	1,16,166
1828-29 ...	79,389	1,28,840	9260	1,19,580	1842-43 ...	80,166	1,26,658	1151	1,25,507
1829-30 ...	80,685	1,29,998	7430	1,22,568	1843-44 ...	77,845	1,22,370	831	1,21,545
1830-31 ...	79,887	1,29,805	19,202	1,10,603	1844-45 ...	75,666	1,17,188	1605	1,15,581
1831-32 ...	80,305	1,28,958	15,891	1,13,067	1845-46 ...	76,178	1,17,303	887	1,16,416
1832-33 ...	77,555	1,25,760	36,125	89,635	1846-47 ...	81,679	1,29,229	316	1,28,913
1833-34 ...	79,692	1,33,859	30,188	1,03,671	1847-48 ...	84,490	1,35,864	16	1,35,848
1834-35 ...	79,696	1,34,545	11,858	1,22,687	1848-49 ...	87,401	1,40,098	31	1,40,067
1835-36 ...	78,215	1,31,021	12,133	1,18,888	1849-50 ...	82,680	1,36,762	...	1,36,762
1836-37 ...	78,948	1,28,504	18,733	1,09,861	1850-51 ...	82,083	1,35,334	3	1,35,331
1837-38 ...	79,587	1,29,996	8394	1,21,602	1851-52 ...	86,356	1,43,301	...	1,43,031
1838-39 ...	78,012	1,28,379	21,322	1,07,057					
1839-40 ...	80,351	1,27,688	15,740	1,11,948	Average ...	80,137	1,30,006	9198	1,20,808

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Survey.

Sampgaon, 1852-53.

Under the survey settlement the 109 villages were divided into eight classes, with highest dry-crop acre rates ranging from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* (Rs. 2¼-1½). The settlement officer Captain Anderson enumerates these classes in the following order.[1] The first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), included seven villages in the east of Sampgaon, far from large markets and liable to a somewhat scanty rainfall; the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), included thirty-five central villages with a certain rainfall sufficient for dry-crop tillage; the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), included seven western rice villages well placed for markets but with a rainfall somewhat too heavy for the better dry-crop tillage; the fourth class,[2] with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 2¼), included thirty-seven villages in the centre of Sampgaon north of the Malprabha and near large markets, with a certain rainfall sufficient for dry-crop tillage; the fifth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), included eleven villages to the east of the fourth class with a somewhat less certain rainfall; the sixth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), included seven villages in the north with a less certain rainfall than the fourth and fifth class villages; the seventh class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), included four villages in the west of the fourth class, nearest to Belgaum; and the eighth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½), was the hill village of Gajminhál[3] in the extreme north, with a somewhat uncertain rainfall and inconvenient markets.

The Government and alienated rice lands, which occurred in fifty-eight villages of the second, third, fourth, and seventh classes, included a total area of 3974 acres. The average acre rate was 7*s.* 2¼*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 9½) and the highest 16*s.* (Rs. 8), except in the market town of Mugutkhán Hubli, on the Dhárwár-Belgaum road, where it was 18*s.* (Rs. 9). The *bágáyat* or garden lands, with an area of 1304 acres of which 421 were alienated, were found almost solely in the northern villages where water was near the surface and many streams flowed during the greater part of the year. About three-quarters of the whole of the garden lands were watered by *páts* or small canals led from neighbouring streams. The chief garden crops were sugarcane and vegetables. The 883 acres of Government garden land were assessed at £317 (Rs. 3170) or an average acre rate of 7*s.* 2½*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 9 5/12). On well-watered land the acre rate varied from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* (Rs. 4¾-2) and on channel watered land from 10*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 5-1¼). The old average acre rate was between 9*s.* and 10*s.* (Rs. 4½ and 5). The new rates caused a fall in the rental from £14,448 to £12,277 (Rs. 1,44,480-Rs. 1,22,770) or fifteen per cent. The details are:

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[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 49.

[2] It included the large market town of Bailhongal.

[3] Its inhabitants were Berads or Rámoshis who had the name of gaining a living by thieving. The former low rate of assessment tempted them to occupy more land than they could properly till, part of which was relinquished on the imposition of an increased rate. Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 50.

Chapter VIII. Land Administration. Survey. *Sampgaon, 1852-53.*

Sampgaon Survey Settlement, 1852-53.

Class.	Villages.	Former. Tillage Rental.	Survey. Tillage. Area.	Tillage. Rental.	Tillage. Acre Rate.	Waste. Area.	Waste. Rental.	Total. Area.	Total. Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I	7	7178	5039	6066	1 3 3	773	405	5812	6471
II	35	32,677	24,624	30,935	1 4 1	8257	5297	32,881	36,232
III	7	3957	3872	4496	1 2 7	1194	672	5066	5168
IV	37	71,016	39,945	58,633	1 7 6	4800	4342	44,745	62,975
V*	11	18,241	10,451	12,966	1 3 10	414	325	10,865	13,291
VI	7	7129	6903	6021	0 13 11	1674	682	8577	6703
VII	4	3755	2729	3052	1 1 11	263	282	2992	3334
VIII	1	523	1048	604	0 9 8	319	92	1367	696
Total ...	109	1,44,476	94,611	1,22,773	1 4 9	17,694	12,097	112,305	1,34,870

During the thirteen years ending 1864-65 the result of the survey settlement was a rise in tillage from 94,611 to 127,689 acres or thirty-five per cent; and in collections from £13,073 to £19,031 (Rs. 1,30,730 - Rs. 1,90,310) or 45·6 per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £1696 (Rs. 16,960) to nothing. The details[1] are:

Sampgaon, 106 Villages: Survey Results, 1852-1865.

Year.	Tillage. Area.	Tillage. Rental.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste. Area.	Waste. Rental.	Waste. Grazing Fees.	Quit-Rent.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53 ...	94,611	1,23,153	16,955	1,06,198	17,694	...	3809	20,723	1,30,730
1853-54 ...	100,740	1,31,424	...	1,31,424	21,078	15,390	...	23,848	1,55,272
1854-55 ...	102,262	1,33,060	...	1,33,060	20,119	14,422	...	24,025	1,57,085
1855-56 ...	105,643	1,36,200	583	1,35,617	18,432	12,402	3043	23,515	1,62,175
1856-57 ...	110,846	1,40,575	764	1,39,811	13,729	8580	2851	23,520	1,66,182
1857-58 ...	114,787	1,43,324	332	1,42,992	10,316	6403	2360	23,757	1,69,109
1858-59 ...	117,498	1,45,106	16	1,45,090	7995	5038	2313	31,338	1,78,741
1859-60 ...	120,364	1,48,287	16	1,48,271	6946	4385	2404	29,745	1,80,420
1860-61 ...	122,331	1,49,977	39	1,49,938	5686	3379	1928	31,648	1,83,514
1861-62 ...	123,012	1,50,944	31	1,50,913	5660	3245	1958	34,091	1,86,962
1862-63 ...	123,904	1,51,893	16	1,51,877	5666	3211	1852	33,467	1,87,196
1863-64 ...	126,491	1,53,935	14	1,53,921	4117	2298	1558	33,034	1,88,513
1864-65 ...	127,689	1,55,031	...	1,55,031	3776	2081	1931	33,352	1,90,314

Páchhápur, 1852-53.

Nine Páchhápur villages were measured and classed in 1851-52 and 1852-53. The rates were introduced in 1852-53, and the settlement was sanctioned in 1857.[2] These villages lay round the town of Belgaum; their names were Belgaum, Khásbág, Hindalgi, Sindoli, Mannur, Kurchi, Kanbargi, Dhámni, and Muchandi. The climate was too wet for the better dry-crops. Sindoli and Muchandi in the east had a somewhat more moderate rainfall than Belgaum, while in Mannur in the west the fall was a little heavier and even less favourable for dry-crops than in Belgaum. The abundant rain and damp fostered luxuriant grass crops in soil which under other circumstances would yield little. The staple tillage was rice, for which both climate and soil were well suited. In the lower rice lands the under soil remained moist throughout the

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 54, 128.
[2] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 318 of 8th Dec. 1855, Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 58-69.

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year and grew considerable quantities of sugarcane. After the rice harvest, almost everywhere, enough moisture stayed in the soil to bring to perfection a second crop of wheat, gram, or more commonly field peas. The land was generally exceedingly well cultivated. The population of Belgaum and the included village of Khásbág amounted to about 30,000 including between 13,000 and 14,000 who lived in the camp. Kanbargi and Dhámni had each about 1500 and Kurchi and Muchandi upwards of 1000. Belgaum had between 400 and 500, and most of the other villages had ten to thirty weavers of coarse cotton cloth. The produce of the looms was for local use. Every Wednesday and Saturday a market was held in Belgaum, and in the Sángli town of Sháhápur close to Belgaum every Saturday. At these large markets the people found an excellent demand for their surplus rice, grass, and vegetables. Each market day about 1500 bullocks laden with salt, cloth, and grain, came from the plain districts to the Belgaum market. Almost all the imports were for local use. The people were on the whole in good circumstances, though many had become involved by holding to heavily assessed land in the hope of better times.

Only in the town of Belgaum with an average acre rate of £1 1*s.* 7½*d.* (Rs. 10$\frac{13}{16}$) and the included village of Khásbág with an average acre rate of 18*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 9$\frac{3}{16}$) was the average of the old assessment excessive. In the other villages the average assessment was by no means excessive though in individual cases it was unduly high. The rice acre rates ranged from 1⅞*d.* to £4 (1¼ *as.*-Rs. 40); the dry-crop acre rate from 1½*d.* to 10*s.* (1 *a.*-Rs. 5); and the garden acre rates from 2*s.* to £1 6*s.* (Rs. 1-13). Of 3446 acres of Government rice land up to 1840-41 between 3100 and 3200 were regularly held for tillage. During the twenty-five years ending 1851-52 the whole tillage area rose from 7400 to 9020 acres or twenty-two per cent; and the revenue for collection from £2409 to £2535 (Rs. 24,090 - Rs. 25,350) or five per cent. During the same period the remissions fell from £204 (Rs. 2040) in 1827-28 to £4 (Rs. 40) in 1851-52 or ninety-eight per cent. The details are:

Páchhápur Land Revenue, 1827-1852.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1827-28 ...	7400	26,124	2038	24,086	1841-42 ...	8066	28,394	143	28,251
1828-29 ...	7554	27,212	337	26,875	1842-43 ...	8429	26,898	221	26,677
1829-30 ...	7567	27,780	1719	26,061	1843-44 ...	7936	24,566	217	24,349
1830-31 ...	7451	26,161	3801	22,360	1844-45 ...	7831	23,272	243	23,029
1831-32 ...	7539	25,610	1113	24,497	1845-46 ...	7636	22,682	577	22,105
1832-33 ...	7064	26,589	6158	20,431	1846-47 ...	7920	23,939	476	23,463
1833-34 ...	7423	25,782	2306	23,476	1847-48 ...	8024	23,524	174	23,350
1834-35 ...	7439	27,545	1577	25,968	1848-49 ...	8574	24,706	251	24,455
1835-36 ...	7462	24,434	187	24,247	1849-50 ...	9026	26,388	278	26,110
1836-37 ..	7748	25,703	2728	22,975	1850-51 ...	8888	25,690	16	25,674
1837-38 ...	7946	27,958	328	27,630	1851-52 ...	9020	25,387	35	25,352
1838-39 ...	7975	28,269	6841	21,428					
1839-40 ...	8030	28,179	604	27,575					
1840-41 ...	8054	28,171	903	27,268	Average...	7920	26,039	1331	24,708

Under the survey settlement the nine villages were placed in two classes, the first containing Belgaum and the included village of

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Páchhápur, 1852-53.

Khásbág, for which a highest rice acre rate of £1 4*s.* (Rs. 12) and a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅝) were fixed because they had the advantage of nearness to a large market and of unlimited manure. These highest rates gave an average acre rate of 10*s.* 6½*d.* (Rs. 5 *as.* 4 1/12) against the old average of 14*s.* ¾*d.* (Rs. 7 *ps.*6). For the remaining seven villages a highest rice acre rate of 18*s.* (Rs. 9) and a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 1⅜) were fixed except in Mannur which had a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅛) as it lay further to the west and was less suited for dry-crop tillage. The garden or *bágáyat* lands were of no importance; of a total of 116 acres only fifty-six were unalienated. Except one acre watered by a channel, the whole was watered from wells by the water-bag. The acre rate fixed on this land varied from 11*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 5½-Rs. 2¼) and averaged 7*s.* 11½*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 15 5/12). Vegetables were the chief produce, little was given to sugarcane or other superior crops. The new rates caused a fall in the rental from £2589 to £2078 (Rs. 25,890-Rs. 20,780) or about twenty per cent. The details are:

Páchhápur Survey Settlement, 1852-53.

Class.	Villages.	Former Tillage.	Survey.						
			Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre Rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	2	13,425	2902	8895	3 2 10	2417	2956	5219	11,851
II ...	7	12,462	6576	11,886	1 12 11	1436	1175	8012	13,061
Total...	9	25,887	9378	20,781	2 3 6	3853	4131	13,231	24,912

The result of the survey settlement, during the thirteen years ending 1864-65, was a rise in the tillage area from 9378 to 12,518 acres or thirty-three per cent; and in collections from £3245 to £4278 (Rs. 32,450-Rs. 42,780) or about thirty-two per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £248 (Rs. 2480) to £10 (Rs. 100) or ninety-six per cent. The details[1] are:

Páchhápur Survey Results, 1852-1865.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit-Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53 ...	9378	20,781	2481	18,300	3853	..	3690	10,464	32,454
1853-54 ...	10,027	23,275	104	23,171	3358	2124	...	10,050	33,221
1854-55 ...	9869	23,065	...	23,065	3343	2067	..	9660	32,725
1855-56 ...	10,283	23,275	249	23,026	2882	1831	3111	9839	35,976
1856-57 ...	10,832	24,056	206	23,850	2512	1690	2614	9759	36,223
1857-58 ...	10,831	23,776	146	23,630	2536	1669	2331	9720	35,681
1858-59 ...	11,023	23,943	146	23,797	2363	1560	5344	9899	39,040
1859-60 ...	11,227	24,157	146	24,011	2193	1431	5581	9856	39,448
1860-61 ...	11,429	24,156	146	24,010	1972	1349	6809	10,747	41,566
1861-62 ...	11,610	24,330	130	24,200	1817	1285	4302	11,501	40,003
1862-63 ...	11,686	24,404	130	24,274	1755	1246	6214	11,564	42,052
1863-64 ...	11,918	24,566	108	24,458	1563	1168	3441	11,596	39,495
1864-65 ...	12,518	25,532	104	25,428	1645	1201	5362	11,988	42,778

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIV. 65,129.

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Survey.

Chikodi, 1853-54.

Chikodi, with 141 Government villages, was measured between 1849-50 and 1852-53 and classed during 1852 and 1853.[1] The revised rates were introduced in 1853-54 and the settlement was sanctioned in January 1858 for the usual period of thirty years. Chikodi adjoined no Belgaum sub-divisions except Gokák and the Ankalgi petty division of Páchhápur. On the north-east, north, and west Chikodi was bounded by estate or Kolhápur territory. A small group of Kolhápur villages lay in Chikodi and the Chikodi village of Bekeri was isolated in Kolhápur. Chikodi included 208 villages of which 141 were Government and sixty-seven were alienated. The Government villages covered 534 square miles with 117,768 people or 221 to the square mile. Of the 208 villages sixty-two Government and thirty-nine alienated formed the Chikodi mámlatdár's charge and seventy-nine Government and twenty-eight alienated villages were under the Hukeri mahálkari. Chikodi had two well marked natural divisions, the valley of the Ghatprabha and its feeder the Harankáshi in the south and the valley of the Krishna with its feeder the Dudhganga in the north. The two drainage areas were separated by a steep-sided trap tableland 300 to 400 feet above the two valleys. Except near the Harankáshi where was much black soil, the southern lands were impoverished by the ruins of sandstone rocks, and, to yield good crops, required constant manuring. The central tableland was the poor shallow trap upland which is known as *mál*. Especially close to the Krishna the north had much rich black soil. The position of the villages, in a tract from twenty-five miles from the Sahyádris in the west to about sixty miles in the east, caused much variety of climate in the different villages. Along the eastern frontier the south-west rains were uncertain and often scanty; in the centre and west as a rule they were certain and sufficient, and some of the western villages were too wet for the better dry-crop tillage. In the central tableland villages the rain was somewhat scantier and less certain than in neighbouring low land villages.

About nine-tenths of the population were agricultural. Most of the manufacturing population were cloth-weavers of whom there were 2034, over 500 in Yamkanmardi, about 250 in Chikodi, and the rest scattered in small numbers. Besides cloth-weavers about 800 earned a living by lacquering, by dyeing, and by weaving coarse blankets or *kámlis*. The products of the handlooms were waistcloths, turbans, and other ordinary articles of local use. Especially in the west Chikodi was well off for markets. In many small towns within and near the sub-division weekly markets were held. The chief of them were Yamkanmardi, Daddi, Sadalgi, and Ghodgiri. Nipáni and Sankeshvar, two alienated towns, and Chikodi were places of considerable trade, convenient stations between the interior and the coast, with which a made road from Nipáni over the Phonda pass gave easy communication. The centre and west of the sub-division were specially well off for roads. The Belgaum-Tásgaon road, which was then being carried on to Sátára, passed through it from

[1] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 180 of 12th May 1857, Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 1-16.

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Chikodi, 1853-54.

north to south by Daddi and Chikodi. This road again branched off at Gotur by Sankeshvar to Nipáni and Kolhápur. Another road joined Chikodi with Nipáni, another Hukeri with Chikodi, and another Gokák with Hukeri. Except in the wet west and south-west where *náchni vari* and other inferior grains were commoner, the chief grain crop was Indian millet or *jvári*. Wheat was sparingly grown in the east and in the Krishna valley villages. The use of manure was general. The husbandry was good, the fields were well tilled, and the landholders were well-to-do. As a border tract Chikodi suffered grievously during the eighteenth century troubles. In 1827 it passed from the Kolhápur chief to the British. In nine villages, at the time of the survey, traces of the old crop rate system remained. This survived in the case of 1344 acres of garden which had to pay a special and very heavy cess when sugar-cane was grown. During the twenty years ending 1852-53 tillage rose from 75,715 to 83,057 acres or 9·7 per cent; and during the twenty-six years ending 1852-53 the revenue for collection rose from £10,773 to £11,201 (Rs. 1,07,730-Rs. 1,12,010) or four per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £568 (Rs. 5680) in 1827-28 to £148 (Rs. 1480) in 1852-53 or seventy-four per cent. The details are:

Chikodi, 136 Villages: Land Revenue, 1827-1853.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1827-28 ...	...	1,13,406	5679	1,07,727	1842-43 ...	76,816	1,06,364	894	1,05,470
1828-29 ...	...	1,16,966	19,213	97,753	1843-44 ...	75,625	1,02,754	445	1,02,309
1829-30 ...	...	1,15,706	23,870	91,836	1844-45 ...	74,060	99,016	183	98,833
1830-31 ...	...	1,16,945	34,968	81,977	1845-46 ...	75,049	1,00,403	192	1,00,211
1831-32 ...	...	1,17,012	24,403	92,609	1846-47 ...	77,978	1,05,920	15	1,05,905
1832-33 ...	...	1,18,868	46,662	72,206	1847-48 ...	79,477	1,09,533	...	1,09,533
1833-34 ...	75,715	1,11,409	27,922	83,487	1848-49 ...	81,057	1,11,725	...	1,11,725
1834-35 ...	75,306	1,10,487	10,292	1,00,195	1849-50 ...	82,193	1,12,095	...	1,12,095
1835-36 ...	75,188	1,09,987	16,258	93,729	1850-51 ...	80,979	1,10,553	1219	1,09,334
1836-37 ...	74,862	1,08,846	45,492	63,354	1851-52 ...	82,482	1,13,114	1212	1,11,902
1837-38 ...	76,372	1,09,846	10,919	98,927	1852-53 ...	83,057	1,13,492	1481	1,12,011
1838-39 ...	75,568	1,05,648	44,847	60,801					
1839-40 ...	77,445	1,07,812	10,292	97,520					
1840-41 ...	77,964	1,08,351	3093	1,05,258	Average...	77,726	1,10,134	12,810	97,324
1841-42 ...	77,333	1,07,234	3501	1,03,733					

Under the survey settlement the 141 villages were arranged in seven classes; forty-one in the first; forty-four in the second; twenty-seven in the third; ten in the fourth; nine each in the fifth and sixth; and one in the seventh. The forty-one first class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), were in the west and north-west of the sub-division and were most favoured both in climate and in markets; the forty-four second class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), were partly in the extreme west where the rains were somewhat excessive and partly to the east of the first class villages where the rainfall was less certain; the twenty-seven villages of the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½), were to the east of the eastern group of the second class, many of them on the poor central tableland and were not so well placed either for climate or for markets; the ten villages of the fourth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼),

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lay in the east where the rainfall was somewhat scanty; the nine villages of the fifth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* (Re. 1), lay in the extreme east where the rainfall was often scanty; the nine villages of the sixth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*), lay in the south-west where the rainfall was too heavy for good dry-crop tillage; Bekeri the only village in the seventh class had a specially low highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* (12 *as.*) because it lay by itself about eight miles beyond the east border of the sub-division where the rainfall was very uncertain. Of a total area of 2473 acres of rice land found in fifty-one villages, all but 640 were alienated. Nearly the whole of the rice land was in villages of the first second and sixth classes. In villages of the first and second classes a highest acre rate of 16*s.* (Rs. 8) was adopted and in villages of the sixth a highest acre rate of 14*s.* (Rs. 7). Garden or *bágáyat* cultivation covered 5622 acres of which 2685 were Government and 2937 alienated. Water could generally be found at no great depth, and there were also many streams whose waters were used either by lifts or *budkis* or with the help of a channel by throwing fair weather dams across them. At the time of the survey over 2000 acres were under sugarcane. The old garden rates were excessively high. In five villages the acre average was over £1 (Rs. 10) and the whole average was 10*s.* 7⅜*d.* (Rs. 5 *as.* 4$\frac{11}{12}$) a rate which the neglected state of many of the gardens shewed to be excessive. Under the survey settlement the highest acre rate was 12*s.* (Rs. 6) and the average acre rate was 7*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 3¾).

The effect of the new assessment was a fall in the rental from £13,878 to £9962 (Rs. 1,38,780-Rs. 99,620) or twenty-eight per cent. The details are:

Chikodi Survey Settlement, 1853-54.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.						
		Tillage.	Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre Rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	41	87,560	41,786	53,113	1 4 4	14,885	5663	56,671	58,776
II ...	44	27,793	24,682	22,043	0 14 3	6908	2695	31,590	24,738
III ...	27	13,044	18,040	12,558	0 11 2	9501	2865	27,541	15,423
IV ...	10	2513	4252	2769	0 10 5	2613	739	6865	3508
V ...	9	5833	16,852	7468	0 7 0	10,896	2222	27,748	9690
VI ...	9	1467	1881	1331	0 11 4	1210	356	3091	1687
VII ...	1	570	863	399	0 7 5	782	213	1645	612
Total ...	141	1,38,780	108,356	99,621	0 14 9	46,795	14,813	155,151	1,14,434

In 140 villages the result of the survey settlement, during the thirteen years ending 1865-66, was a rise in the tillage area from 107,344 to 170,719 acres or fifty-nine per cent; and in collections from £13,014 to £19,538 (Rs. 1,30,140-Rs. 1,95,380) or fifty per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £1235 (Rs. 12,350) to £4 (Rs. 40) that is a reduction of 99·75 per cent. The details[1] are:

1 Bom. Gov Sel. CXVIII. 84, 85.

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Chikodi, 1853-54.

Chikodi, 140 Villages: Survey Results, 1853-1866.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54 ...	107,344	98,549	12,350	86,199	46,770	...	3128	40,808	1,30,135
1854-55 ...	116,514	1,04,847	...	1,04,847	43,320	13,208	...	37,420	1,42,267
1855-56 ...	118,694	1,05,819	585	1,05,234	41,315	12,366	2522	37,931	1,45,737
1856-57 ...	127,060	1,10,188	631	1,09,557	34,784	10,322	2418	37,253	1,49,228
1857-58 ...	131,761	1,11,680	42	1,11,638	31,591	9513	2348	38,471	1,52,457
1858-59 ...	136,417	1,14,512	57	1,14,455	28,791	8604	2407	38,529	1,55,391
1859-60 ...	144,982	1,20,417	36	1,20,381	24,142	7089	3007	38,530	1,61,918
1860-61 ...	150,824	1,23,886	36	1,23,850	21,017	6123	3021	48,211	1,75,082
1861-62 ...	154,791	1,25,752	36	1,25,716	17,902	5230	3082	50,305	1,79,103
1862-63 ...	158,498	1,26,921	36	1,26,885	14,616	4486	3439	51,084	1,81,403
1863-64 ..	166,339	1,29,141	44	1,29,097	6341	2314	2802	51,456	1,83,355
1864-65 ...	169,664	1,30,381	44	1,30,337	4940	1958	3995	58,075	1,92,407
1865-66 ...	170,719	1,31,236	44	1,31,192	4364	1930	3997	60,186	1,95,375

Páchhápur, 1853-54.

The thirty-three and a half Government villages, of which thirty-one and a half were in the Ankalgi petty division of Páchhápur, were measured in 1851 and 1852 and classed in 1853 and 1854.[1] The revised rates were introduced on trial in 1853-54, and sanctioned for thirty years in January 1858. Under the mahálkari were thirty-seven villages, of which five and a half were alienated. The remaining two villages were part of the charge of the Páchhápur mámlatdár. The half village was Banibágí whose settlement was made by Government, and half the proceeds handed to the sharer. The Ankalgi group lay immediately to the south-east of Chikodi. The villages were either in the valley of the Márkándeya or on the sandstone hills which shut in the valley. Most of the valley villages had superior soil and raised excellent dry-crops, as the monsoon was almost always abundant. The rainfall was somewhat less certain near Gokák, and in the extreme west the rainfall was too heavy for good dry-crops. The thirty-three Government villages comprised an area of 62,877 acres and had a population of 16870 or 172 to the square mile. The comparatively low average population was due to the large proportion of hill land, more than half of the area being unarable. The people were generally fairly off, especially in the valley villages. All but 387, most of whom were Páchhápur weavers, lived by agriculture. All the villages were well placed for markets. Within the tract were the markets of Páchhápur and Ankalgi, and at no inconvenient distance were the large trade centres of Gokák and Belgaum. There were also several minor markets. Twenty of the thirty-three villages came into the hands of the British Government on the fall of the Peshwa, and the rest since then by lapse at different times. In the early years of English rule the land was surveyed and the measurements formed the basis of the revenue accounts since 1826-27. The old assessment continued in force. It was unequal, but, on the whole, was not excessive. In Ankalgi and Alur, the old average dry-crop acre rate exceeded 6*s*. (Rs. 3). In twenty villages of Páchhápur the tillage accounts for the eight

[1] Captain Anderson, Surv. Supt. 180 of 12th May 1857, Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 17-24.

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Páchhápur, 1853-54.

years ending 1826 were missing. During the twenty-seven years ending 1852-53, the tillage rose from 7097 to 8481 acres or nineteen per cent. The revenue for collection during the thirty-five years ending 1852-53 rose from £637 to £1244 (Rs. 6370 - Rs. 12,440) or ninety-five per cent, and remissions during the same period fell from £113 to £2 (Rs. 1130 - 20) or ninety-eight per cent. The details are:

Páchhápur, 20 Villages : Land Revenue, 1818 - 1853.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19 ...	...	7499	1130	6369	1837-38 ...	6221	9487	748	8739
1819-20 ...	...	7185	318	6867	1838-39 ...	6379	9716	784	8932
1820-21 ...	...	7888	381	7507	1839-40 ...	6666	10,002	1464	8538
1821-22 ...	...	8722	271	8451	1840-41 ...	6985	9689	192	9497
1822-23 ...	...	9161	458	8703	1841-42 ...	6992	9804	43	9761
1823-24 ...	...	9333	1324	8009	1842-43 ...	6860	9337	...	9337
1824-25 ...	...	9479	1324	8155	1843-44 ...	6976	9385	6	9379
1825-26 ...	...	9923	1066	8857	1844-45 ...	7019	9354	3	9351
1826-27 ...	7097	11,093	1085	10,008	1845-46 ...	7117	9556	17	9539
1827-28 ...	7061	11,140	701	10,439	1846-47 ...	7053	9647	27	9620
1828-29 ...	7164	11,275	1618	9657	1847-48 ..	7438	10,353	...	10,353
1829-30 ...	7412	11,609	1158	10,451	1848-49 ...	8307	12,054	...	12,054
1830-31 ...	7385	11,500	551	10,949	1849-50 ...	8280	11,800	...	11,800
1831-32 ...	7341	11,379	1830	9549	1850-51 ...	8406	12,000	...	12,000
1832-33 ...	6789	10,260	3733	6527	1851-52 ...	8620	12,669	...	12,669
1833-34 ...	6865	10,333	2338	7995	1852-53 ...	8481	12,465	24	12,441
1834-35 ...	6255	9670	792	8878					
1835-36 ...	5583	8891	915	7976					
1836-37 ...	5870	9212	2379	6833	Average ..	7134	10,082	762	9320

The thirty-three Government villages were divided into four classes, the first containing twenty-one villages, the second eight, and the third and fourth two each. The twenty-one first class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), lay in the centre of the district and had a sufficient and certain but not excessive rainfall; the eight second class villages, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), included some villages in the north-east of the petty division on the Gokák frontier where the monsoon was somewhat lighter than in the first class, and other villages in the west of the tract where the rainfall was somewhat excessive; the two third class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½) were somewhat badly placed in the eastern hills; the two fourth class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼), lay in the extreme west of the tract where the rainfall was excessive and tillage was almost entirely confined to the poorer grains. Chandan Hosur included in the first class and Ashtagi in the second class were the villages of the mámlatdár's division. Of 304 acres of rice land 140 were alienated. Nearly the whole was in Ashtagi for which a highest acre rate of 18*s.* (Rs. 9) was adopted; in the remaining villages the rate was 16*s.* (Rs. 8). Over the whole rice land the rates gave an average of 7*s.* 9⅛*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 14 1/12). Of 174 acres of garden land all but forty-four were alienated. The new garden rates on the forty-four acres gave an acre average of 6*s.* 10⅞*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 7¼). The effect of the new rates was a fall in the rental from £1683 to £1253 (Rs. 16,830 - Rs. 12,530) or 25·5 per cent. The details are:

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Páchhápur, 1853-54.

Páchhápur Survey Settlement, 1853-54.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.						
		Tillage.	Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre Rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	21	12,700	8377	9139	1 1 5	1245	761	9622	9900
II ...	8	3,647	2436	2712	1 1 10	1089	885	3525	3597
III ...	2	279	748	506	0 10 10	40	13	788	519
IV ...	2	208	522	173	0 5 4	232	71	754	244
Total ...	33	16,834	12,083	12,530	1 0 7	2606	1730	14,689	14,260

In these thirty-three villages the result of the survey settlement, during the thirteen years ending 1865-66, was a rise in the tillage area from 12,083 to 15,294 acres or 26·6 per cent, and in collections from £2181 to £2438 (Rs. 21,810 - Rs. 24,380) or 11·8 per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £179 (Rs. 1790) to nothing. The details[1] are:

Páchhápur, 33 Villages: Survey Results, 1853-1866.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54... ...	12,083	12,534	1787	10,747	2606	...	545	10,520	21,812
1854-55... ...	12,942	13,344	...	13,344	2155	1376	...	10,342	23,686
1855-56... ...	13,592	13,818	53	13,765	1106	622	273	6926	20,964
1856-57... ...	13,707	13,945	12	13,933	866	486	192	6948	21,073
1857-58... ...	14,312	14,391	3	14,388	711	395	193	6890	21,471
1858-59... ...	14,492	14,606	8	14,598	741	430	185	6867	21,650
1859-60... ...	14,385	14,493	...	14,493	817	464	373	6964	21,830
1860-61... ...	14,424	14,425	...	14,425	809	458	192	8162	22,779
1861-62... ...	14,440	14,509	8	14,501	740	416	184	8465	23,150
1862-63... ...	14,920	15,120	8	15,112	756	423	191	8106	23,409
1863-64... ...	15,176	15,281	8	15,273	516	286	44	8116	23,433
1864-65... ...	15,193	15,300	...	15,300	503	280	61	8514	23,875
1865-66... ...	15,294	15,360	...	15,360	418	236	151	8865	24,376

Bidi, 1853-54.

Forty villages of the Kittur petty division in Bidi were measured in 1850 and 1851, and classed in 1853-54.[2] The new rates were introduced on trial in 1853-54, and were sanctioned in January 1859. The portion of the Bidi sub-division included in the petty division of Kittur was about twelve miles long and five to six miles broad. It was bounded on the north-east by Sampgaon and on the south-east by Dhárwár. The villages were very irregular and stragglingly placed as regarded Kittur the mahálkari's head-quarters. Round Kittur itself the country was generally hilly. In the extreme south-west the villages were close to hills which were covered with low brushwood, and were connected with the great Kánara forest. In these villages the monsoon was much heavier than to the east,

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 80,81.

[2] Captain Anderson, Surv. Supt. 180 of 12th May 1857, Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 24-32.

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and the dry-crop tillage was inferior. Along the east and in the Malprabha valley the country was more open. It had much superior black soil, and in spite of somewhat excessive rain, good *jvári* and other dry-crops were raised. The abundant rainfall and the waving character of the country were well suited for rice which was grown to a great extent and was the staple of the tract except in the east where dry-crops and rice were grown in about equal quantities. The mahálkari's division had an area of 54,157 acres or eighty-five square miles with a population of 31,108 or 366 to the square mile which the large area under rice made possible.[1] Of the whole population 1827 were weavers. Nearly half of them were in Kittur and the rest were scattered in greater or smaller numbers throughout the other villages. The people were well-to-do. The land-rent was on the whole moderate, and the high road from Dhárwár to Belgaum ran north-west and south-east directly through the villages of the *mahál*, giving ready communication with both those large markets, each of which was about fifteen miles from the nearest point. All the villages formerly formed part of the Kittur *desái's* estate which lapsed to the British in 1824. In Kittur as in Sampgaon, though great inequality prevailed, the general average was by no means excessive; it was kept down by the low assessment on land granted to be reclaimed from forest at low rates, and newly made rice lands which bore only dry-crop rates. In some western villages the whole assessment was fixed on the rice-land and a certain area of dry-land was attached to each rice-field. This plan was adopted in many Bombay Karnátak rice districts, and prevailed largely through the wilder parts of Bidi. During the twenty-seven years ending 1852-53 in the forty Bidi villages tillage rose from 19,627 to 25,012 acres or twenty-seven per cent; and the revenue for collection from £3475 to £3865 (Rs. 34,750-Rs. 38,650) or eleven per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £226 (Rs. 2260) to £3 (Rs. 30) or 98·7 per cent. The details are:

Kittur, 40 Villages: Land Revenue, 1826-1853.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1826-27 ...	19,627	37,006	2258	34,748	1841-42 ...	22,664	37,219	1685	35,534
1827-28 ...	19,829	36,821	1453	35,368	1842-43 ...	22,702	37,300	632	36,668
1828-29 ...	19,876	36,493	567	35,926	1843-44 ...	22,255	37,698	272	37,426
1829-30 ...	19,683	36,053	2120	33,933	1844-45 ...	22,083	36,986	141	36,845
1830-31 ...	19,470	34,479	3784	30,695	1845-46 ...	20,615	32,870	72	32,798
1831-32 ...	19,309	33,863	2650	31,213	1846-47 ...	21,535	33,823	...	33,823
1832-33 ...	19,616	33,677	6991	26,686	1847-48 ...	23,360	37,038	...	37,038
1833-34 ...	19,502	34,416	5252	29,164	1848-49 ...	24,616	39,154	...	39,154
1834-35 ...	19,704	34,213	4350	29,863	1849-50 ...	25,054	39,518	67	39,451
1835-36 ...	19,799	33,559	3665	29,894	1850-51 ...	25,050	38,649	...	38,649
1836-37 ...	19,648	32,361	2787	29,574	1851-52 ...	24,497	38,176	...	38,176
1837-38 ...	20,624	33,103	1065	32,038	1852-53 ...	25,012	38,682	31	38,651
1838-39 ...	21,904	35,710	4375	31,335					
1839-40 ...	21,929	35,662	1588	34,074					
1840-41 ...	22,649	36,880	912	35,968	Average ...	21,578	35,978	1730	34,248

Under the survey settlement the forty villages were brought under three classes, the first of six, the second of twenty-seven, and

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 25.

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the third of seven villages. The six first class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{5}{8}$), were Kittur, and five others in the east of Kittur and north of the Malprabha where the rains were heavy but not too heavy for dry-crop tillage; the twenty-seven second class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{3}{8}$), were in the centre, to the west of the first class and with heavier rain less suited for dry-crop tillage; and the seven third class villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$), were in the south-west near the hills where the rain was too heavy for the better kinds of dry-crop grains. Of 13,741 acres of rice land 5263 acres were alienated. For all the villages a highest acre rate of 16*s.* (Rs. 8), the same as in Sampgaon, was fixed, and an average acre rate of 6*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{1}{8}$). In eighteen acres of garden or *bágáyat* a highest acre rate of 9*s.* (Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$) was fixed and an average acre rate of 7*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{7}{8}$). The effect of the new rates was a fall in the rental from £3978 to £3773 (Rs. 39,780-Rs. 37,730) or five per cent. The details are:

Kittur Survey Settlement, 1853-54.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.						
		Tillage.	Tillage.			Waste.		Total.	
		Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acre-rate.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	6	8626	5119	8299	1 9 11	1814	1602	6933	9901
II ...	27	20,267	13,436	19,770	1 7 7	4586	2878	18,022	22,648
III ...	7	10,889	7912	9656	1 3 6	2268	1035	10,180	10,691
Total ...	40	39,782	26,467	37,725	1 6 10	8668	5515	35,135	43,240

In the forty villages of Kittur, during the thirteen years ending 1865-66, the result of the survey settlement was a rise in the tillage area from 26,467 to 35,985 acres or thirty-six per cent; and in collections from £3707 to £5518 (Rs. 37,070-Rs. 55,180) or forty-nine per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £689 (Rs. 6890) to nothing. The details are[1]:

Kittur Survey Results, 1853-1866.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54 ...	26,467	37,725	6892	30,833	8668	...	1960	4277	37,070
1854-55 ...	30,123	40,400	...	40,400	5232	3217	1251	4150	45,801
1855-56 ...	31,701	41,002	196	40,806	3700	2645	1135	4487	46,428
1856-57 ...	32,544	41,573	221	41,352	2923	2224	1043	4455	46,850
1857-58 ...	33,283	42,149	14	42,135	2374	1810	885	4699	47,719
1858-59 ...	33,391	42,580	11	42,569	2131	1775	1139	4759	48,467
1859-60 ...	33,937	43,120	11	43,109	1828	1328	1363	4768	49,240
1860-61 ..	34,388	43,676	11	43,665	1668	1186	1449	7128	52,242
1861-62 ...	35,212	44,941	11	44,930	1594	1072	1632	7141	53,703
1862-63 ...	35,549	45,203	11	45,192	1347	930	1672	7236	54,100
1863-64 ...	35,929	45,538	11	45,527	1094	803	1208	7099	53,834
1864-65 ...	35,953	45,587	8	45,579	1099	803	2063	7139	54,781
1865-66 ...	35,985	45,643	...	45,643	1099	803	2159	7374	55,176

[1] Bom. Gov. Sel. CXVIII. 82-83.

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Bidi, Páchhápur, 1854-55.

In 1855 the survey settlement was introduced into 125 villages of Bidi which were in the mámlatdár's charge, and into fifty-four villages of Páchhápur.[1] In this year in Bádámi seven quit-rent alienated villages, portions of detached alienated land in forty-three villages, and an allowance on account of abolished *deshmukhi* rights, were resumed. The revenue from all these amounted to more than £1200 (Rs. 12,000). Many other lands were resumed by the Inám Commission. During this year a good road was made from Bágalkot to Sirur and continued from Sirur to Amingad. Another from Amingad to Hungund and from Hungund to Ilkal opened communication between Belgaum and Bágalkot, and means of ready transit from Belgaum and Kaládgi were now available. A road from Roán to Budangad and a line from Kittur to Nandgad were also constructed during this year. These works cost £1865 (Rs. 18,650) of which £1000 (Rs. 10,000) were contributed by private persons.[2]

Bidi, 1855-56.

The Bidi sub-division, with 123 villages, was measured and classed in 1854-55.[3] The new rates introduced in 1855-56 were sanctioned on the 10th of May 1856. These villages included the whole of the western or Sahyádri portion of the sub-division. Rice was the staple crop as the rains were too heavy for the better dry-crops. The practice of *kumri* or wood-ash tillage prevailed largely in Bidi. To preserve the trees, the practice was stopped in 1854. The order stopping wood-ash tillage was disregarded and could not be enforced without considerable expense. As the profits of wood-ash tillage were very great, in 1856 Government arranged that in each of the forest villages certain lands should be assigned for wood-ash tillage and divided into twenty to thirty acre numbers assessed at 3*d.* (2 *as.*) an acre. It suited the landholders to take a number and till parts of it in rotation, for after two years' cropping all clearings required six to ten years' rest. The villages were small and most of the people were poor, though they were not so badly off as most forest tribes. The northern villages had the advantage of being within ten or fifteen miles of Belgaum. The average collections during the ten years ending 1854-55 in the 123 villages, of which twenty-seven came into the hands of Government in 1854-55, were £1548 (Rs. 15,480). The details are:

Bidi Revenue, 1845-1855.

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
	Rs.		Rs.
1845-46 ...	14,488	1850-51 ...	13,780
1846-47 ...	14 004	1851-52 ...	13,261
1847-48 ...	15,929	1852-53 ...	15,078
1848-49 ...	16,474	1853-54 ...	16,935
1849-50 ...	14,986	1854-55 ...	19,300

[1] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1856, 243-245. Captain Anderson, Surv. Supt. 59 of th March 1855, Mr. Bell, Collector, 221 of 10th March 1855, and Gov. Res. 3978 of 27th April 1855, and 1825 of 3rd May 1855, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 175 of 1855, 233-238, 250-255.

[2] Mr. Seton Karr, Collector, 565 of 27th May 1856, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1856, 239-256.

[3] Captain Anderson, Surv. Supt. 50 of 1st March 1856, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 164 of 1856, 141-152.

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Bidi, 1855-56.

Under the survey settlement the 123 villages were divided into four classes with different rates of assessment. The first class included the villages nearest Belgaum with a sufficient rainfall for rice. As they approached the Sahyádris the remaining villages fell in a lower and lower class, the fourth class including those on the skirts of the hills. In the first class were thirteen with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*); in the second thirty-nine with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* (12 *as.*); in the third fifty-four with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* (10 *as.*); and in the fourth seventeen villages with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s.* (8 *as.*). The survey settlement lowered the rental from £1930 to £1813 (Rs. 19,300 - Rs. 18,130) or six per cent. After the settlement all waste land of fair quality was promptly taken up. The details are:

Bidi Survey Settlement, 1855-56.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.				
		Collections 1854-55.	Tillage.	Waste.	Total.	Highest Acre Rate.	
			Rental.	Rental.	Rental.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I ...	13	4485	5784	2568	8352	0 14	7 0
II ...	39	6078	7199	2326	9525	0 12	6 0
III ...	54	6836	4604	3418	8022	0 10	4 8
IV ...	17	1903	542	1022	1564	0 8	4 0
Total ...	123	19,302	18,129	9334	27,463	...	...

In the 123 villages of Bidi, during the twenty-seven years ending 1881-82, the result of the survey settlement was a rise in the tillage area from 19,009 to 42,842 acres or 125 per cent; and in collections from £2047 to £3052 (Rs. 20,470 - Rs. 30,520) or forty-nine per cent. During the same period remissions fell from £345 (Rs. 3450) to nothing. The details are:

Bidi Survey Results, 1855-1882.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit-Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	19,009	17,195	3450	13,745	48,318	...	2555	4174	20,474
1856-57 ...	32,616	19,656	...	19,656	34,809	9233	3583	4426	27,665
1857-58 ...	34,918	20,430	...	20,430	36,159	9461	4649	4380	29,459
1858-59 ...	37,669	21,535	...	21,535	33,593	8578	1411	3672	26,618
1859-60 ...	45,392	22,908	...	22,908	29,831	7460	1275	3683	27,866
1860-61 ...	48,383	23,742	...	23,742	26,974	6761	1163	6613	31,518
1861-62 ...	50,167	24,470	...	24,470	31,553	9018	2072	7478	34,020
1862-63 ...	48,695	24,123	...	24,123	33,052	9380	1768	7626	33,517
1863-64 ...	48,989	24,431	7	24,424	33,034	9288	1578	7604	33,606
1864-65 ...	48,672	24,827	...	24,827	33,357	9415	2085	7598	34,010
1865-66 ...	46,954	23,859	...	23,859	35,298	10,042	1939	7651	33,449
1866-67 ...	45,938	23,620	32	23,588	36,377	10,343	1644	7606	32,838
1867-68 ...	44,740	23,232	133	23,099	38,351	10,870	1897	7590	32,586
1868-69 ...	41,991	22,137	40	22,097	41,178	12,015	1999	7578	31,674
1869-70 ...	41,449	21,832	...	21,832	48,122	14,461	1875	7611	31,318
1870-71 ...	41,342	21,827	...	21,827	48,552	14,638	2276	7593	31,696
1871-72 ...	41,829	22,139	3	22,136	47,770	14,355	1938	7590	31,664
1872-73 ...	42,545	22,268		22,268	47,369	14,242	1795	7582	31,645
1873-74 ...	43,125	22,446	...	22,446	43,909	13,463	1811	7576	31,833

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Bidi, 1855-56.

Bidi Survey Results—continued.

Year.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.			Quit Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	43,601	22,676	...	22,676	43,433	13,233	1672	7576	31,924
1875-76 ...	43,306	22,645	...	22,645	43,728	13,264	1606	7579	31,830
1876-77 ...	43,414	22,736	...	22,736	43,620	13,173	1403	7579	31,718
1877-78 ...	43,138	22,745	...	22,745	43,253	13,124	1011	7579	31,336
1878-79 ...	42,707	22,667	...	22,667	46,956	13,833	1041	7579	31,287
1879-80 ...	43,059	22,923	...	22,923	47,010	13,577	773	7579	31,275
1880-81 ...	42,983	22,913	...	22,913	35,810	10,513	780	7580	31,273
1881-82 ...	42,842	22,853	...	22,835	35,991	10,564	75	7595	30,523

Páchhápur, 1855-56.

In ten Páchhápur villages new rates were introduced in 1855-56 and sanctioned in May 1856.[1] Of these ten villages, all of which were attached to the fort of Párgad, seven lay above the Sahyádris and three on the slopes or at the foot of the Sahyádris. The survey settlement arranged the ten villages into two classes, a first class of five villages, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 10½*d.* (7 *as.*) above the Sahyádris, and a second class of five villages, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 10½*d.* (7 *as.*); of these five villages of the second class, three were on the slopes or at the foot of the Sahyádris, and two were at a great distance from the Belgaum-Vengurla made road. The rates on rice land, 12*s.* (Rs. 6) in the first and 10*s.* (Rs. 5) in the second class, were a trifle higher than those proposed in Bidi for similar localities, and those on dry land were a little lower. The rice was grown solely for export and the dry crops for home use. The soil and climate of Páchhápur were slightly less favourable to dry crops than those of Bidi. The effect of the new rates was a fall in the rental from £210 to £183 (Rs. 2100-Rs. 1830) or about thirteen per cent. The details are:

Páchhápur Survey Settlement, 1855-56.

Class.	Villages.	Former.	Survey.				
		Collections 1854-55.	Tillage Rental.	Waste Rental.	Total Rental.	Highest Acre Rate.	
						Rice.	Dry-Crop.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
I. ...	5	1158	1035	412	1447	6	0 7
II. ...	5	939	798	223	1021	5	0 7
Total...	10	2097	1833	635	2468	...	..

Kágvád, 1860-61.

In 1860-61 survey rates were introduced for twenty years into forty-nine Kágvád villages.[2] The Belgaum share of the Kágvád estate or *jágir* included two parts; twenty-seven plain villages beginning near Kágvád about ten miles south-east of Miraj and stretching south-east across the Krishna to below Yádvád the mahálkari's division of Gokák; and the Keni *karyát*, a compact

[1] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 50 of 1st March 1856, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 164 of 1856, 152-154.

[2] Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 114 of 23rd February 1861, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 91 A. of 1861, 243-251.

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group of twenty-two villages, whose centre was about fourteen miles north-west of Belgaum. The plain villages were scattered singly or in small groups of three or four, the two extreme villages being about sixty miles apart. The villages included almost every variation of climate from nearly the best to the worst in Belgaum. They were generally mixed with the Government villages of Chikodi, Athni, and Gokák. The chief produce of the plain villages was wheat and *jvári*. The Keni *karyát* division was a rice district and lay immediately to the south-west of the south-western villages of Chikodi. The fall of rain was somewhat too heavy for the better dry-crops, *rági* and *sáva* being the chief dry grains. Rice, sugar-cane, and hemp were the staple products of the division. The Kágvád estate lapsed in 1857-58 on the death of the chief without heirs. The old rates were moderate and were continued till 1860-61. Under the chief, most of the villages were mortgaged to bankers whose clerks took part in the management and besides the land-rent levied extra cesses. The people were not very prosperous. The rates were very unequal, and there was no certainty of tenure, as a higher bidder might at any time oust a holder. During the three years ending 1859-60 the collections rose from £5700 (Rs. 57,000) in 1857-58 to £6127 (Rs. 61,270) in 1859-60 or seven per cent and remissions fell from £370 (Rs. 3700) in 1857-58 to £79 (Rs. 790) in 1859-60 or 78·6 per cent. The details are:

Kágvád Land Revenue, 1857-1860.

Year.	Collections.	*Lávni Tota* or Permanent Reductions.	Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58 ...	57,000	4062	3702
1858-59 ...	59,867	4314	905
1859-60 ..	61,266	3832	788

Under the survey settlement the plain villages were arranged in six classes, the first containing two, the second one, the third five, the fourth three, the fifth ten, and the sixth six villages. The highest dry crop acre rate fixed for the first class was 4*s*. (Rs. 2), for the second 3*s*. 6*d*. (Rs. 1¾), for the third 2*s*. 9*d*. (Rs. 1⅜), for the fourth 2*s*. 3*d*. (Rs. 1⅛), for the fifth 2*s*. (Re. 1), and for the sixth 1*s*. 9*d*. (14 *as*.). The Keni *karyát* villages were formed into a separate group with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1*s*. 9*d*. (14 *as*.). In 1212 acres of Government garden land scattered through the plain villages in the first three classes the highest acre rate fixed was 10*s*. (Rs. 5) and the average 6*s*. (Rs. 3), and in the second three classes the highest was 8*s*. (Rs. 4) and the average 5*s*. (Rs. 2½). There was no garden land in Keni. In the Keni rice land the highest acre rate was 14*s*. (Rs. 7). The survey settlement raised the rental from £6127 to £6677 (Rs. 61,270 - Rs. 66,770) or 8·9 per cent. The details are:

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Kágvád Survey Settlement, 1860-61.

CLASS.	Villages.	FORMER. Tillage Rental.	SURVEY. Tillage Rental.	Waste Rental.	Total.	Highest Dry-Crop Acre Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. ...	2	13,298	11,120	188	11,308	2 0 0
II. ...	1	6365	7556	150	7706	1 12 0
III. ...	5	12,839	12,645	330	12,975	1 6 0
IV. ...	3	3395	3629	130	3759	1 2 0
V. ...	10	8227	12,345	702	13,047	1 0 0
VI. ...	6	6624	7257	35	7292	0 14 0
Keni.						
I. ...	22	10,518	12,221	560	12,781	0 14 0
Total ...	49	61,266	66,773	2095	68,868	...

Revision Survey, 1880-1884.

The original survey was thus completed in 1861. In 1880 the thirty years' leases of the original survey began to fall in. The first group which came for revision was 109 villages of Parasgad in 1880. The details are :-

Belgaum Revision Survey, 1880-1884.

GROUP.	Villages.	Year.	Rental. Former.	Rental. Revision.	Increase per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Parasgad ...	109	1880-81	1,20,669	1,69,867	40·8
Gokák ...	70	1883-84	68,100	84,332	23·8

Parasgad, 1880.

In 109 Parasgad villages remeasurement was begun in 1877 and classing and dividing the land into survey numbers or fields, according to the revision rules adopted in Dhárwár, were completed in 1879.[1] In 1880, at the close of the thirty years lease, the revision of the original survey settlements was begun in 109 villages of which 108 had been settled in 1849-50 and one Kotur in 1864-65. One of the original 108 villages, Háro-Belvadi, was in Dhárwár; the rest still formed the Parasgad sub-division of Belgaum. The area of this tract amounted to 340,736 acres or 532 square miles, an increase of 0·3 per cent on the original survey. Parasgad lay in the south-east of Belgaum, with the town of Belgaum about twenty miles to the west and the town of Dhárwár about fifteen miles to the south. All along the southern frontier the sub-division marched with Dhárwár, and the south of it was an extension of the great Dhárwár black plain of *regád* or cotton soil. Through the middle of the subdivision a plateau or range of highly quartzose sandstone hills stretched nearly east and west, underlying the trap, which it separated from the primary formations of Dhárwár and Southern India. The soil south of the hills was black and of great depth; in the north and centre the soil was often sandy or a mixture of black and brown. As regards the dry-crop tillage the climate varied in different parts. In the western villages the rainfall was very good and certain; towards the east and north-

[1] Mr. Fletcher, Surv. Supt. 1A. of 20th March 1880; Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 300 of 3rd April 1880; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 131A of 1880, 269-387.

east the supply was less certain and less well timed. During the eight years ending 1879-80 the rain returns varied at Saundatti from 15·77 inches in 1876-77 to 36·78 inches in 1877-78 and averaged 26·41 inches.[1] During the thirty years ending 1879-80 local produce prices had risen for Indian millet or *jvári* from 124 pounds the rupee in 1850-51 to 23 pounds in 1879-80 or an increase of 439 per cent; for millet or *bájri* from 124 to 24 pounds or an increase of 417 per cent; and for wheat from 124 to 11 pounds or an increase of 1027 per cent.[2]

Though not on any main stream of traffic, the Parasgad villages were furnished with local and trunk roads though most of them were merely fair weather tracks. After rain even the main Belgaum-Kaládgi road became impassable in places. A comparison of the average returns for the ten years ending 1859 and 1879 showed

[1] The details are: Saundatti, 1872, 22·57 inches; 1873, 17·96; 1874, 27·74; 1875, 36·40; 1876, 15·77; 1877, 36·78; 1878, 27·80; 1879, 26·27.

[2] The rupee prices in each year at Saundatti and Murgod were:

Parasgad Produce Rupee Prices, 1850-1880.

Year.	Saundatti.			Year.	Saundatti.		
	Jvári.	*Bájri.*	Wheat.		*Jvári.*	*Bájri.*	Wheat.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1850-51 ...	124	124	124	1865-66 ...	32	30	28
1851-52 ...	120	116	120	1866-67 ...	40	44	36
1852-53 ...	116	108	116	1867-68 ...	44	48	32
1853-54 ...	116	108	116	1868-69 ...	58	56	40
1854-55 ...	96	100	96	1869-70 ...	56	60	44
1855-56 ...	72	72	64	1870-71 ...	60	60	48
1856-57 ...	106	84	120	1871-72 ...	60	56	52
1857-58 ...	116	88	120	1872-73 ...	72	78	32
1858-59 ...	104	80	112	1873-74 ...	52	32	20
1859-60 ...	80	60	80	1874-75 ...	60	52	56
1860-61 ...	76	56	76	1875-76 ...	42	46	28
1861-62 ...	72	44	68	1876-77 ...	42	45	34
1862-63 ...	76	60	76	1877-78 ...	13	13	11
1863-64 ..	76	60	76	1878-79 ...	24	23	11
1864-65 ...	18	16	16	1879-80 ...	23	24	11
				Average ..	68	61	62

Year.	Murgod.			Year.	Murgod.		
	Jvári.	*Bájri.*	Wheat.		*Jvári.*	*Bájri.*	Wheat.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1850-51 ...	128	132	118	1865-66 ...	32	32	24
1851-52 ...	128	120	114	1866-67 ...	40	48	32
1852-53 ...	124	116	110	1867-68 ...	44	52	28
1853-54 ...	124	118	110	1868-69 ...	64	60	36
1854 55 ...	104	104	90	1869-70 ...	66	64	38
1855-56 ...	80	76	60	1870-71 ...	70	62	42
1856-57 ...	104	88	114	1871-72 ...	72	64	46
1857-58 ...	110	92	112	1872-73 ...	76	84	28
1858-59 ...	112	84	110	1873-74 ...	48	36	18
1859-60 ...	90	62	76	1874-75 ...	64	54	52
1860-61 ...	82	58	72	1875-76 ...	26	50	24
1861-62 ...	84	52	66	1876-77 ...	46	48	30
1862-63 ...	78	62	70	1877-78 ...	14	14	10
1863-64 ...	76	62	72	1878-79 ...	24	24	10
1864-65 ...	12	18	14	1879-80 ...	24	24	13
				Average ...	71	65	58

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a spread from 122,932 to 162,373 acres in the tillage area and an increase in collections from £9703 to £12,003 (Rs. 97030-Rs. 1,20,030). The following statement gives a summary of the details[1]:

Parasgad Land Revenue, 1849-1879.

Year.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-1859 ...	122,932	30,750	97,030	735	3954
1859-1869 ...	165,737	8104	1,17,157	...	...
1869-1879 ...	162,373	6513	1,20,026	163	2081

During the thirty years ending 1879-80 the population returns showed a fall from 71,860 to 60,969 or fifteen per cent[2]; of farm cattle from 20,846 to 14,149 or thirty-two per cent; of cows, buffaloes and their young from 36,629 to 13,144 or sixty-four per cent; of sheep and goats from 36,406 to 16,780 or fifty-four per cent; and of horses and ponies from 647 to 404 or thirty-eight per cent. Houses showed an increase from 15,580 to 17,109 or ten per cent; carts from 560 to 2123 or 279 per cent; wells and water-lifts from 534 to 709 or thirty-three per cent; and ponds from fifty-eight to sixty-two or seven per cent. The tillage, on the whole, was careful. The crops were chiefly dry-crops. In the southern black soils cotton was abundantly grown every third year with wheat, *jvári*, safflower, and linseed. Of the red and sandy soils

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[1] The details are:

Parasgad, 108 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1849-1879.

Year.	Tillage.				Waste.			Quit Rent.	For Collection.	Out standings.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50 ...	89,422	71,339	6173	65,166	45,905	24,514	3417	33,800	1,02,383	10,669
1850-51 ...	94,421	76,059	...	76,059	48,561	24,726	3343	29,812	1,09,214	26,602
1851-52 ...	107,392	86,332	...	86,332	37,504	15,945	2453	29,748	1,18,533	2238
1852-53 ..	125,032	1,00,159	1102	99,057	35,244	14,020	1828	29,581	1,30,466	...
1853-54 ...	123,738	99,689	...	99,689	32,005	12,386	1816	34,284	1,35,789	10
1854-55 ...	130,717	1,05,199	47	1,05,152	26,984	8455	814	34,241	1,40,207	...
1855-56 ...	132,672	1,06,082	26	1,06,056	25,612	7666	806	34,372	1,41,434	...
1856-57 ...	139,278	1,09,592	...	1,09,592	20,729	5486	711	34,579	1,44,882	17
1857-58 ...	142,035	1,11,026	1	1,11,025	18,614	4455	641	34,429	1,46,095	...
1858-59 ...	144,611	1,12,171	...	1,12,171	16,345	3620	529	34,354	1,47,054	...
1859-60 ...	146,654	1,12,994	...	1,12,994	14,516	2913	537	34,853	1,48,384	...
1860-61 ...	149,283	1,14,358	...	1,14,358	13,044	2424	637	38,261	1,53,256	...
1861-62 ...	151,711	1,15,714	...	1,15,714	12,006	2221	757	41,332	1,57,803	...
1862-63 ...	153,469	1,16,428	...	1,16,428	10,949	1937	651	41,333	1,58,412	...
1863-64 ...	159,634	1,17,547	...	1,17,547	4887	880	578	41,660	1,59,785	...
1864-65 ...	160,921	1,18,832	...	1,18,832	4661	833	681	41,680	1,61,193	...
1865-66 ...	161,302	1,18,614	...	1,18,614	4848	861	648	45,019	1,64,281	...
1866-67 ...	161,653	1,18,846	...	1,18,846	4765	861	596	43,658	1,63,100	...
1867-68 ...	161,926	1,19,121	...	1,19,121	4866	878	393	43,475	1,62,989	...
1868-69 ...	160,814	1,19,120	...	1,19,120	6504	1264	449	43,541	1,63,110	...
1869-70 ...	160,793	1,19,328	...	1,19,328	6970	1381	827	43,910	1,64,065	...
1870-71 ...	161,460	1,19,787	...	1,19,787	6777	1310	625	43,627	1,64,039	...
1871-72 ...	161,663	1,19,990	...	1,19,990	6977	1350	550	43,150	1,63,690	...
1872-73 ...	161,918	1,20,070	...	1,20,070	6892	1382	708	43,505	1,64,283	..
1873-74 ...	162,542	1,20,403	...	1,20,403	6430	1238	372	43,477	1,64,252	...
1874-75 ...	162,899	1,20,379	...	1,20,379	6179	1189	540	43,772	1,64,691	..
1875-76 ...	163,046	1,20,465	...	1,20,465	6079	1158	461	44,356	1,65,282	...
1876-77 ...	163,222	1,20,503	1628	1,18,875	6186	1224	458	44,165	1,63,498	15,427
1877-78 ...	163,289	1,20,521	...	1,20,521	6111	1203	288	44,468	1,65,277	...
1878-79 ...	162,902	1,20,446	...	1,20,446	6533	1303	307	43,994	1,64,747	5386

[2] The fall was supposed to be due to the famine and to the disease and emigration which accompanied it. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 131A of 1880, 275.

grain, pulse, and oilseeds were the usual produce. As a rule these soils were devoted to early or *kharif* crops and as much manure as possible was given them. During the thirty years ending 1879-80 garden tillage nearly doubled, the perennial streams from the hills being used for irrigation. The chief garden crops were sugarcane, plantains, and vegetables. Plantains were chiefly grown in the finest well gardens of Manoli. Inchal and Markumbi had fine vegetable gardens watered by channels from hill streams. Most Malprabha villages had flourishing gardens watered by lifts from the river. The chief crops were *jvári* both the early or red and the late or white covering forty-two per cent, cotton covering fifteen, wheat nine, *bájri* five, and *tur* three per cent. Murgod was the most important local market and the centre of the local cotton trade. The growers sold their cotton to the dealers who sent it to Vengurla. In amount of weekly sales Manoli and Saundatti ranked next to Murgod and to their markets the produce of the local looms was brought for sale. Small weekly markets held at Assundi, Yakkundi, and Hirekop were of no importance. Of about 600 cotton and woollen looms most were in the towns of Murgod and Manoli, where were also a considerable number of dyers and calico printers. Of the population about 51 per cent were agricultural, 15 per cent part agricultural, and 34 per cent non-agricultural chiefly in Saundatti and Murgod. The people were better off and thriftier than the Deccan landholders. About one-third of the fields were sublet and two-thirds were tilled by the holders themselves.[1] The presence of a large trading population and latterly the pressure of the famine had caused a very great number of sales, leases, and mortgages. Between 1875 and 1878 the ordinary sale price of land ranged from twice to 133 times the yearly assessment. In leases the payment was always in a lump sum in advance; mortgages were uncommon. The mortgagee usually tilled the land instead of receiving interest on his capital, while the Government rent was paid sometimes by himself and sometimes by the owner of the land. In Parasgad the former survey was found to have classed the good soils too low and the poor soils too high. As in Dhárwár a system of partial reclassing was adopted enough to ascertain the former standard. All watered land was reclassed to ascertain changes in area and water supply. Under the revised assessment the villages were arranged in five classes. The first class contained eighteen villages lying along the south-western border, for which a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 2⅛) was fixed; the second, including the two towns of Saundatti and Murgod, comprised thirty villages in a line along the north-east of the first class and between them and the range of hills, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾); the third class consisted of twenty-nine villages, including the

[1] The proportion of the land sublet, 33½ per cent, is large and is accounted for in part by the large proportion of alienated or *inám* land in the group, *inámdárs* as a class finding it more convenient to sublet their land. The non-agricultural population was also numerous in the group, and where such is the case the proportion of land sublet is almost always high. Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Surv. Supt. 1A of 20th March 1880. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 131A of 1880, 277.

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town of Manoli, immediately to the north-east of the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½); the fourth class of seventeen villages, to the north-east of the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 7½*d.* (Rs. 1 5/16); and the fifth class of fifteen villages lying together in the northern corner of the sub-division, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅛). The rice land amounted to about fifty-two acres of which twenty three were private and twenty-nine were Government land; the Government rice land was assessed at an average acre rate of 5*s.* 9½*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 14⅓). The garden land had increased from 505 acres in the 1849-50 survey to 972 acres at the revision or ninety-two per cent. Of the 972 acres, 559 were Government and had an average acre rate of 5*s.* 5⅞*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 11 11/12). Land under wells which had been in existence at the former settlement was assessed within the highest dry crop acre rate, while land under new wells received no additional rate for irrigation. For wells that received water by soakage from Government reservoirs the usual addition up to double the dry-crop rate was made. The total bag-watered or *motasthal* area had risen from 389 acres to 732 acres and the *pátasthal* or channel-watered from 116 acres to 240. Of the channel-watered area 128 acres were Government and were assessed at a highest acre rate of 16*s.* (Rs. 8) giving an acre average of 11*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 5 *as.* 11). The new rates caused a rise in the rental from £12,067 to £16,987 (Rs. 1,20,670-Rs. 1,69,870) or 40·8 per cent The details are :

Parasgad Revision Settlement, 1880.

Class.	Villages.	Survey.		Revision Survey.							
		Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.		Increase of Assessment per cent.	Highest Dry crop Acre Rates.
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.		
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a.
I. ...	18	33,818	36,585	34,094	55,097	50	74	34,144	55,171	50·6	2 2
II. ...	30	40,939	34,309	41,333	50,438	714	234	42,047	50,672	47·0	1 12
III. ...	29	33,466	26,497	33,986	35,140	1265	365	40,251	35,505	32·6	1 8
IV. ...	17	22,870	14,053	23,072	17,723	1130	310	24,202	18,033	26·1	1 5
V. ...	15	27,271	9225	28,002	11,469	1701	232	29,703	11,701	24·3	1 2
Total...	109	163,364	120,669	165,487	169,867	4860	1215	170,347	1,71,082	40·8	...

Gokák, 1883-84.

The seventy villages of Gokák were measured in 1880-81, and the revised settlement was introduced in 1883-84.[1] The villages formed an irregular compact group whose greatest length was from west to east, and whose breadth was greatest along the eastern border obliquely north-west and south-east. The sub-division was crossed from east to west by the sand-stone which divided the primary rock of the south from the Deccan trap. In the sand-stone tracts the soil was generally middling or poor; in the trap tracts there was the usual mixture of poor shallow soil in the uplands and of deep

[1] Bom. Gov. Rev. Comp. 1062 of 1881. Of these seventy villages 47 of the old Gokák sub-division had been settled in 1849-50; ten of the old Yádvád petty division had been settled in 1851-52; one lapsed village had been settled in 1854-55; and twelve of the old Kágvád estate had been settled in 1860-61 for twenty years.

black soil in the lowlands. To the south and west of the sub-division stretched a low rugged range of sand-stone hills thickly covered with low brushwood and cactus. The river Ghatprabha crossed the western border round the northern side of the hills, and found its way south-east for a few miles; it then leaped some 200 feet over the Gokák falls, turned north-east, and passed into the Mudhol state over the eastern border of the sub-division. The third of the sub-division which lay north of the Ghatprabha was chiefly an open tract of trap. South of the river, except in the east, sand-stone prevailed and the country was open and waving except a rugged and broken tract in the west of Gokák. In the extreme east and along the banks of the Ghatprabha and large streams, was much black soil. Elsewhere the land was sandy and poor. The climate varied greatly in different parts, the rainfall which in the west was generally good and certain, further east became more and more scanty. The country about Yádvád was in the belt of doubtful rainfall which was found everywhere in the Deccan at a certain distance from the Sahyádris. In this part of the belt the rainfall was untimely rather than scanty. During the eight years ending 1879-80 the rain returns varied at Gokák from 14·02 inches in 1876-77 to 31·25 inches in 1877-78 and averaged 21·52 inches.[1] During the thirty years ending 1878-79 local produce prices had risen for Indian millet or *jvári*, from 100 pounds in 1849-50 to 22 pounds in 1878-79 or an increase of 354 per cent; for millet or *bájri*, from 96 pounds to 23 pounds or an increase of 317 per cent; and for wheat, from 80 pounds to 10 pounds or 700 per cent.[2]

The sub-division was well supplied with roads. By Sankeshvar it had communication with the port of Vengurla by the Ámboli pass, and by Nipáni and the Phonda pass with the port of Devgad. There was easy communication with the great Belgaum-Poona road; with Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Nargund by minor made roads serviceable except during the heaviest rain. The whole country was now open to trade while at the former settlement the only crossing of the Sahyádris fit for carts was the old Rám pass.

The result of the rise in produce prices and the opening of roads had been in the forty-seven villages of the old Gokák sub-division,

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[1] The details are: Gokák town, 1872, 20·73 inches; 1873, 15·77; 1874, 18·84; 1875, 24·74; 1876, 14·02; 1877, 31·25; 1878, 24·54; 1879, 22·26.

[2] The details are: *Gokák Produce Rupee Prices, 1849-1879.*

Year.	*Jvári.*	*Bájri.*	Wheat.	Year.	*Jvári.*	*Bájri.*	Wheat.	Year.	*Jvári.*	*Bájri.*	Wheat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1849-50 ...	100	96	80	1859-60 ...	64	68	64	1869-70 ...	46	45	24
1850-51 ...	102	105	81	1860-61 ...	57	66	42	1870-71 ...	28	42	14
1851-52 ...	104	112	88	1861-62 ...	59	58	46	1871-72 ...	35	36	14
1852-53 ...	100	108	84	1862-63 ...	39	39	29	1872-73 ...	30	38	20
1853-54 ...	66	56	50	1863-64 ...	18	20	12	1873-74 ...	30	38	20
1854-55 ...	70	56	52	1864-65 ...	30	32	16	1874-75 ...	68	60	24
1855-56 ...	72	60	56	1865-66 ...	20	22	13	1875-76 ...	45	47	31
1856-57 ...	68	56	52	1866-67 ...	26	22	13	1876-77 ...	26	26	19
1857-58 ...	64	76	62	1867-68 ...	57	59	34	1877-78 ...	22	24	10
1858-59 ...	64	72	63	1868-69 ...	67	54	43	1878-79 ...	22	23	10

The average for *jvári* was fifty-three pounds; for *bájri* fifty-four pounds; and for wheat, thirty-nine pounds.

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comparing the average of the ten years ending 1859 and the ten years ending 1879, a spread from 65,103 to 86,273 acres in the tillage area and an increase in collections from £3671 to £4610 (Rs. 36,710 - Rs. 46,100). The following statement summarises the details:[1]

Gokák, 47 Villages: Land Revenue, 1849-1880.

Year.	Tillage.	Waste.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-1859 ..	65,103	17,683	36,714	479	1966
1859-1869 ...	83,690	2187	45,507	5	...
1869-1879 ...	86,273	1500	46,095	53	1795
1879-80	81,012	7281	44,322	...	...

During the thirty years ending 1879-80, in the fifty-eight villages settled between 1849 and 1854, the returns showed a fall, in population from 46,637 in 1849-50 to 42,462 in 1879-80 or about nine per cent[2]; in farm cattle from 11,524 to 10,143 or twelve per cent; in cows, buffaloes, and their young from 24,951 to 12,644 or forty-nine per cent; in sheep and goats from 24,839 to 14,345 or forty-two per cent; and in horses and ponies from 315 to 247 or 21·6 per cent. Houses showed a rise from 10,092 to 11,989 or 18·8 per cent; carts from 106 to 539 or 408 per cent; wells and water-lifts from 353 to 805 or 128 per cent; and ponds from twenty-three to twenty-four or four per cent.

[1] The details are: *Gokák Tillage and Revenue, 1849-1880.*

Year.	Tillage.				Waste.			Quit Rent.	For Collection.	Outstandings.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50...	53,103	26,495	4051	22,444	23,122	12,475	1953	12,833	37,230	8273
1850-51...	53,895	29,773	...	29,773	30,524	14,041	1711	7915	39,399	10,332
1851-52...	55,573	31,273	5	31,268	29,045	12,909	1634	7813	40,715	1044
1852-53...	60,668	33,708	620	33,088	23,649	10,060	1448	7773	42,309	...
1853-54...	62,794	35,167	48	35,119	19,214	7666	1216	9133	45,468	13
1854-55...	67,629	38,017	4	38,013	14,697	5123	2070	9204	49,287	...
1855-56...	70,307	38,857	16	38,841	12,285	4454	1766	9130	49,737	...
1856-57...	74,425	40,517	39	40,478	9872	3531	1316	9077	50,871	...
1857-58...	76,123	41,220	7	41,213	7874	2952	1096	9097	51,406	...
1858-59...	77,008	41,393	4	41,389	7049	2827	1309	9080	51,778	...
1859-60...	78,082	41,822	12	41,810	6208	2553	1438	9047	52,295	...
1860-61...	79,982	42,555	4	42,551	4673	2012	1164	10,335	54,050	...
1861-62...	81,260	43,016	4	43,012	3898	1820	1184	10,589	54,785	...
1862-63...	82,554	43,783	10	43,773	3072	1491	1064	10,515	55,352	...
1863-64...	84,550	44,525	4	44,521	1012	472	1129	10,636	56,286	...
1864-65...	85,790	45,049	4	45,045	694	400	1506	11,426	57,977	...
1865-66...	86,102	45,222	4	45,218	445	288	1047	11,515	57,780	...
1866-67...	86,223	45,279	4	45,275	432	276	1869	12,270	59,414	...
1867-68...	86,309	45,409	4	45,405	573	296	1408	11,141	57,954	...
1868-69...	86,045	45,285	4	45,281	864	430	1373	12,092	58,746	...
1869-70...	85,910	45,221	4	45,217	1135	567	1297	11,134	57,648	...
1870-71...	86,614	45,615	4	45,611	944	460	1593	11,209	58,413	...
1871-72...	86,653	45,633	4	45,629	1022	509	1306	11,110	58,045	...
1872-73...	86,373	45,501	4	45,497	1378	671	1842	11,112	58,451	...
1873-74...	86,448	45,466	20	45,446	1377	604	98	11,111	56,655	...
1874-75 ..	86,478	45,453	4	45,449	1355	626	119	11,113	56,681	...
1875-76...	86,494	45,456	...	45,456	1367	632	120	11,111	56,687	...
1876-77...	86,250	45,403	493	44,910	1714	713	153	9536	54,599	15,092
1877-78...	86,221	45,398	...	45,398	1807	748	144	11,266	56,808	1661
1878-79...	85,285	45,236	...	45,236	2898	1195	431	11,468	57,130	1194
1879-80...	81,012	43,790	...	43,790	7281	2519	532	11,361	55,683	...

[2] Disease emigration and other causes connected with the 1876-77 famine contributed to this fall, Bom. Gov. Rev. Comp. 1062 of 1881.

The chief crops in the Gokák villages were: Indian millet both red and white covering 38·98 per cent, millet thirteen per cent, and cotton eleven per cent of the area under tillage. The villages were well supplied with roads. Weekly markets were held at Gokák where goods worth £900 (Rs. 9000) were sold, at Yádvád where goods worth £90 (Rs. 900) were sold, at Mamdápur, and at Ankalgi. The weaving of cotton and woollen cloth supported 614 looms 420 of which were in the town of Gokák. Most of the weavers were Lingáyats who also dyed cloth. The costly cotton fabrics of Gokák found a market in Kolhápur, Miraj, Bijápur, and other large towns. Of the population of 51,539 or 112 to the square mile about 48½ per cent were agricultural, 12½ part-agricultural, and 39 non-agricultural. The people were fairly off. Sales of land were rare and the terms varied greatly. Leases and mortgages were much commoner than sales. The garden lands received most attention and labour, and had the benefit both of manure and of change of crop. In the poorer dry-crop soils tillage was often careless. Only in the western villages where rainfall was certain, was much of the unwatered land manured. The chief garden crops were sugarcane, plantains, wheat, and vegetables. Under the former assessment too little difference had been made between the rates in good and in poor soil; the former classification was unduly low in good soils and too high in poor soils. A larger proportion than usual of the Gokák lands were remeasured and reclassed. Considering the improvement in roads and the rise in produce prices Colonel Anderson thought that some addition to the old rates might fairly be made. Under the revision settlement the villages were arranged in six classes. The first class of three villages in the extreme west above the hills, with a favourable climate for dry-crop tillage was assessed at a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 2⅛); the second class of two villages, Dhupdál and Gokák, both with a worse climate than the first class but with the advantage of a specially good market, were assessed at a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾); the third class of ten villages, in a belt along the foot of the hills with a climate much like Gokák, was assessed at a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½); the fourth class of twelve villages, in a belt east of the third class and with a worse climate, was assessed at a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 7½*d.* (Rs. 1$\frac{5}{16}$); the fifth class of twenty-three villages, still further east and with a still less favourable climate, was assessed at a highest dry crop acre rate of 2*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 1$\frac{3}{16}$); and the sixth class of twenty-villages, still further in the plain with a risky rainfall, was assessed at a highest dry-crop acre-rate of 2*s.* (Re. 1). Of seventy-six acres of rice land forty-seven were Government and twenty-nine private. An average acre rate of 3*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅝) was proposed. Of 3699 acres of garden lands 2082 were Government and were assessed at an average acre rate of 2*s.* ½*d.* (Ré. 1 *ps.* 4). Land under wells which were in existence at the former settlement was assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate and no addition owing to irrigation was made to the assessment of lands under new

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wells.[1] All wells whose water supply was enhanced by soaking from Government ponds had the usual additional assessment up to double the dry-crop rate. The total bag-watered area had risen from 2386 to 3680 acres and the channel-watered from two to nineteen acres. Of the channel-watered acres, sixteen were Government with an average acre rate of 6*s.* 11¼*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 7½). The effect of the new rates was a rise in the rental from £6810 to £8433 (Rs. 68,100 - Rs. 84,330) or 23·8 per cent. The details are :

Gokák Revision Settlement, 1883-84.

Class.	Villages.	Former.		Survey.						Increase per cent.	Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate.	
		Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.				
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.			
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	a.
I.	3	4444	4564	4510	5959	173	49	4683	6008	30·6	2	2
II.	2	3067	2402	3211	2860	534	287	3745	3147	19·1	1	12
III.	10	16,772	8722	17,865	11,491	1073	310	18,938	11,801	31·7	1	8
IV.	12	18,253	9452	18,887	12,076	1821	643	20,708	12,719	27·8	1	5
V.	23	51,934	23,800	53,004	28,134	5102	1698	58,106	29,832	18·2	1	3
VI.	20	40,436	19,160	41,737	23,812	1551	492	43,288	24,304	24·3	1	0
Total ...	70	134,906	68,100	139,214	84,332	10,254	3479	149,468	87,811	23·8	...	

Survey Results, 1849 - 1882.

The following statement[2] shows the chief changes in remissions, revenue for collection, and outstandings, since the introduction of the revenue survey. These details show that the Government demand has risen from £67,512 (Rs. 6,75,120) in 1849-50 to £86,780 (Rs. 8,67,800) in 1881-82, the revenue for collection from £65,518 to £82,190 (Rs. 6,55,180 - Rs. 8,21,900), and the remissions from £1995 to £4590 (Rs. 19,950 - Rs. 45,900). During the same period the outstandings have fallen from £2,152 to £23 (Rs. 21,520 - Rs. 230).

Belgaum Survey Settlement Results, 1849 - 1882.

Year.	Government.					Alienated.		Total.	Outstandings.	Settled Villages.
	Occupied.			Waste.						
	Rental.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.	Rental.	Quit Rent.	For Collection.		
Before Survey.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45 ...	6,37,739	26,908	6,10,831	...	18,864	...	2,30,957	8,60,652	18,722	...
1848-49 ...	7,12,904	13,578	6,99,326	...	29,872	...	2,32,137	9,61,335	4796	...
Survey.										
1849-50 ...	6,75,123	19,945	6,55,178	...	29,664	...	2,25,112	9,09,954	21,524	154
1852-53 ...	6,95,238	32,841	6,62,397	..	26,742	...	2,04,217	8,92,356	4613	329
1855-56 ...	7,11,319	9155	7,02,164	...	23,061	...	1,83,221	9,08,446	2410	853
1858-59 ...	7,55,355	5223	7,50,132	...	20,700	...	1,92,672	9,63,504	2221	855
1863-64 ...	8,11,740	27	8,11,713	27,281	17,844	5,02,642	2,35,098	10,64,655	733	904
1868-69 ...	8,21,584	50	8,21,534	31,037	22,384	4,88,785	2,49,744	10,93,662	...	...
1873-74 ...	8,30,293	20	8,30,273	29,799	18,069	4,80,735	2,51,288	10,99,630	...	...
1874-75 ...	8,30,951	4	8,30,947	29,386	11,246	4,80,318	2,51,521	10,93,714	...	...
1875-76 ...	8,31,390	...	8,31,390	29,536	10,599	4,79,600	2,52,216	10,94,205	...	...
1876-77 ...	8,31,534	3900	8,27,634	29,733	10,645	4,80,098	2,50,166	10,88,445	88,428	...
1877-78 ...	8,31,462	1545	8,29,917	30,230	8968	4,79,622	2,51,957	10,90,842	9859	...
1878-79 ...	8,30,310	...	8,30,310	35,341	8729	4,79,253	2,52,206	10,91,245	9944	...
1879-80 ...	8,23,489	202	8,23,287	43,399	8216	4,78,646	2,53,814	10,85,317	1351	...
Revision.										
1880-81 ...	8,67,940	..	8,67,940	42,867	12,160	5,08,376	2,52,185	11,32,285	790	107
1881-82 ...	8,67,801	45,902	8,21,899	43,851	11,024	5,07,003	2,56,339	10,89,262	232	...

[1] Gov. Res. 1028 of 25th Feb. 1874.

[2] Supplied by the Survey Commissioner.

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Season Reports, 1864-65.

In 1864-65 twenty-two inches of rain fell. The monsoon set in favourably early in June and was heavy in July, partial in August and September, and short in October. The outturn of what had promised to be a specially fine early harvest was below the average. Locusts damaged the crops in Sampgaon and Parasgad. The supply of fodder was abundant. Except a few cases of cholera and bad fever in Bidi, public health was good.[1] The collections were £134,043 (Rs. 13,40,430), £23 (Rs. 230) were remitted, and £2 (Rs. 20) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet or *jvári* was twenty-one pounds.

1865-66.

In 1865-66 twenty inches of rain fell. The season was not favourable and the crops were barely average.[2] Besides from scanty rain the crops in two sub-divisions suffered from locusts. There was some cholera but public health was generally good. Cattle were healthy, the mortality being slight. Collections fell from £134,043 to £127,073 (Rs. 13,40,430 - Rs. 12,70,730), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £6 (Rs. 60) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from twenty-one to eighteen pounds.

1866-67.

In 1866-67 twenty-seven inches of rain fell. The monsoon began favourably about the middle of June.[3] In the latter part of the month it held off for some time. But during July and the first fortnight of August the fall was general and beneficial. In the second fortnight of August and the first fortnight of September there was little rain, and, in the latter part of September, the fall was heavy in some places and scanty in others. In October the fall was again general and favourable to the early harvest and to the sowing of the late crops. In November no rain fell and the rice suffered but except on plain and gravelly soils, the late crops throve well. Cotton was healthy and promising. The season was about an average one, and public health was generally good. A few cases of cholera and fever occurred especially in Belgaum and Bidi. Collections rose from £127,073 to £128,730 (Rs. 12,70,730-Rs. 12,87,300), £25 (Rs. 250) were remitted, and £17 (Rs. 170) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from eighteen to forty pounds.

1867-68.

In 1867-68 twenty-six inches of rain fell. After the first falls of rain in June which enabled the husbandmen to sow their early crops, July August and September passed with very little rain.[4] A heavy fall in October saved the early harvest and secured a more than average late harvest. Public health was generally good. The collections rose from £128,730 to £131,372 (Rs. 12,87,300-Rs. 13,13,720), £53 (Rs. 530) were remitted, and £55 (Rs. 550) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from forty to forty-four pounds.

1868-69.

In 1868-69 twenty-nine inches of rain fell. At the beginning and up to the middle of the monsoon the fall of rain was general and sufficient. The latter rains were short and both the early and the late harvest suffered. Still the season was not unfavourable

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[1] The Collector, 1508 of 22nd Dec. 1864.
[2] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 75 of 1866, 50.
[3] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 57 of 1867, 7.
[4] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 59 of 1868, 318.

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and public health on the whole was good.[1] Collections fell from £131,372 to £127,090 (Rs. 13,13,720 - Rs. 12,70,900), £26 (Rs. 260) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The rupee price of Indian millet remained stationary at forty-four pounds.

1869-70.

In 1869-70 twenty-eight inches of rain fell. The monsoon began well.[2] Later on in September, in the first fortnight of October, and in November, the rainfall was scanty and the crops suffered. But a late fall turned a short into an unusually good harvest. Except much fever in Bidi public health was good. Cattle-disease prevailed slightly. The collections rose from £127,090 to £128,348 (Rs. 12,70,900 - Rs. 12,83,480), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from forty-four to thirty-three pounds.

1870-71.

In 1870-71 thirty-three inches of rain fell. The south-west rains began favourably but owing to the unseasonableness of the latter rains the early crops, especially the rice, suffered and the sowing of the late crops was kept back.[3] The early harvest was good and the late harvest was moderate. Cotton suffered from excess of moisture. Public health was good except slight fever in Bidi. The collections fell from £128,348 to £127,494 (Rs. 12,83,480 - Rs. 12,74,940), £27 (Rs. 270) were remitted, and nothing was left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from thirty-three to forty-three pounds.

1871-72.

In 1871-72 twenty-three inches of rain fell. Except in the east and north where the fall was short the rains began well. Rain was very scanty in July and Indian millet was withering in August when a fall saved it.[4] A general fall late in September secured the early harvest and helped the sowing of the late harvest. The early crops were below the average, but the late harvest was fair. The collections fell from £127,494 to £126,741 (Rs. 12,74,940 - Rs. 12,67,410), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £7 (Rs. 70) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from forty-three to twenty-six pounds.

1872-73.

In 1872-73 twenty-five inches of rain fell. Except in Belgaum the rainfall was not seasonable for rice in Bidi, Sampgaon, and Chikodi. Cold winds in October and heavy rain in December when the crop was lying cut, damaged what would otherwise have been a good early harvest.[5] The December rain helped the late harvest, and cotton and wheat were good. Cholera was widespread but mild. The tillage area rose from 1,106,645 to 1,107,039 acres and the collections from £126,741 to £126,914 (Rs. 12,67,410 - Rs. 12,69,140), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £8 (Rs. 80) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-six to thirty-two pounds.

1873-74.

In 1873-74 twenty-two inches of rain fell. In Bidi and Sampgaon the early crops suffered slightly from want of rain and in Sampgaon and Chikodi from locusts; in other sub-divisions the

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[1] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 65 of 1869, 253.
[2] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 74 of 7th January 1870.
[3] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1871, 83-84.
[4] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 81 of 1872, 338.
[5] The Rev. Comr. 6369 of 31st December 1872.

early harvest was not below the average, and the late crops were good except in Gokák and Athni where they were damaged by scanty rain and dry winds.[1] The cotton was middling. Fever prevailed in Bidi and a few cases of dengue fever occurred in Sampgaon. Slight cattle-disease prevailed in Chikodi. The tillage area rose from 1,107,039 to 1,113,083 acres and the collections from £126,914 to £127,056, (Rs. 12,69,140 - Rs. 12,70,560); £87 (Rs. 870) were remitted, and £40 (Rs. 400) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from thirty-two to forty-four pounds.

1874-75.

In 1874-75, forty-one inches of rain fell. The early crops suffered from excessive rain and the late crops except cotton which was bad were fair.[2] Fever and ague prevailed in Sampgaon, Bidi, Gokák, and Athni, and cattle-disease appeared in Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, and Athni. The tillage area rose from 1,113,083 to 1,114,780 acres, collections fell from £127,056 to £125,924 (Rs. 12,70,560 - Rs. 12,59,240), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £27 (Rs. 270) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from forty-four to forty-five pounds.

1875-76.

In 1875-76 thirty-five inches of rain fell. Except in Athni where scanty rain and two floods in July and September did much harm, the early crops were good.[3] In Sampgaon and Parasgad rats and locusts did some damage. There was a good rainfall in October and except in Athni the late harvest was good. Cholera was fatal in 2553 cases and fever in 9500. The tillage area fell from 1,114,780 to 1,114,584 acres and the collections from £125,924 to £125,770 (Rs. 12,59,240 - Rs. 12,57,700); £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £27 (Rs. 270) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from forty-five to thirty-six pounds.

1876-77.

In 1876-77 twenty-one inches of rain fell. The June and July rainfall was good and the crops promised well.[4] Later on no rain fell, and except on river-banks and in a few watered lands the early crops almost entirely failed in Athni, Gokák, Parasgad, and part of Chikodi. Owing to the want of rain the late crops yielded a very small harvest. As there was no fodder, cattle had to be taken west to the Sahyádris. Cholera proved fatal in 3994 cases. The tillage area fell from 1,114,584 to 1,113,907 acres, and the collections from £125,770 to £114,178 (Rs. 12,57,700 - Rs. 11,41,780), £472 (Rs. 4720) were remitted, and £11,823 (Rs. 1,18,230) left outstanding. The rupee-price of Indian millet rose from thirty-six to twenty pounds.

1877-78.

In 1877-78 thirty-nine inches of rain fell. A good fall[5] in May and June was followed by a failure of rain in July and part of August. Rain in September saved the early crops and excessive moisture in October damaged them. On the whole the yield of the early harvest was above the average except in Gokák and part of Chikodi. The cold weather harvest was good. Cholera proved

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[1] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 5026 of 29th December 1873.
[2] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 4718 of 29th December 1874.
[3] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 3876 of 31st December 1875.
[4] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 330 of 10th February 1877.
[5] The Rev. Comr. S. D. 138 of 19th January 1878.

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fatal in 7000 cases, and fever and ague were prevalent. The tillage area fell from 1,113,907 to 1,112,035 acres; the collections rose from £114,178 to £122,978 (Rs. 11,41,780 - Rs. 12,29,780); £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £3680 (Rs. 36,800) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty to twenty-four pounds.

1878-79. In 1878-79 forty-one inches of rain fell. Late rains in October damaged the early crops except rice and the late harvest suffered greatly from rats and locusts.[1] Cholera and fever prevailed. The tillage area fell from 1,112,035 to 1,104,981 acres, and the collections from £122,978 to £122,509 (Rs. 12,29,780 - Rs. 12,25,090), £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £2375 (Rs. 23,750) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds.

1879-80. In 1879-80 thirty-seven inches of rain fell. The fall was seasonable, the harvest favourable, and public health good.[2] The tillage area fell from 1,104,981 to 1,078,798 acres; the collections rose from £122,509 to £123,172 (Rs. 12,25,090 - Rs. 12,31,720); £42 (Rs. 420) were remitted, and £250 (Rs. 2500) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-five to thirty-eight pounds.

1880-81. In 1880-81 twenty-eight inches of rain fell, but, except in Athni, the fall was below the average.[3] The early harvest which was suffering was saved by heavy rain in September and October and the late crops were sown favourably and yielded a good harvest. Locusts did some damage to sugarcane but the other crops were gathered before they appeared. Public health was good. The tillage area fell from 1,078,798 to 1,073,919; the collections rose from £123,172 to £128,581 (Rs. 12,31,720 - Rs. 12,85,810); £22 (Rs. 220) were remitted, and £107 (Rs. 1070) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from thirty-eight to fifty-six pounds.

1881-82. In 1881-82 thirty-two inches of rain fell. Except in Khánápur, Chándgad, Hukeri, Gokák, and Athni the fall was below the average, and was unseasonable for the early crops, especially for rice.[4] Over almost the whole district the cold weather harvest was good. Cholera proved fatal in 1402 cases. The tillage area fell from 1,073,919 to 1,072,820 acres and the collections from £128,581 to £124,117 (Rs. 12,85,810 - Rs. 12,41,170), £4841 (Rs. 48,410) were remitted, and £39 (Rs. 390) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from fifty-six to fifty-two pounds.

1882-83. In 1882-83 the rainfall was thirty-seven inches. On the whole the season was not favourable.[5] Locusts appeared in Chandgad and Khánápur at the end of the season but there were then no crops which the insects could damage. The season almost throughout the district was good for sugarcane. Cholera visited the Belgaum Gokák and Athni sub-divisions. Out of 579 attacks, 275 cases proved fatal. Fever was prevalent in the Khánápur sub-division and carried off 1300 people in 116 villages. The tillage area rose from 1,072,820 to 1,076,299 acres and the collections from £124,117

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[1] Gov. Res. 4617 of 30th Aug. 1879. [2] Gov. Res. 4549 of 31st Aug. 1880.
[3] Gov. Res. 6538 of 2nd November 1881. [4] Gov. Res. 8390 of 30th Nov. 1882.
[5] The Collector, 3167 of 31st July 1883; the Rev. Comr. 2159 of 27th August 1883.

to £126,734 (Rs. 12,41,170 - Rs. 12,67,340); £2457 (Rs. 24,570) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from fifty-two to fifty pounds.

Revenue Statistics, 1864-1883.

The following statement shows the chief yearly statistics of rainfall, prices, tillage, and land revenue, collections, remissions, and balances during the nineteen years ending 1882-83 :

Belgaum Tillage and Land Revenue, 1864 - 1883.

Year.	Rainfall.	Tillage.	Land Revenue.				Indian Millet Rupee Prices.
			Remitted.	For Collection.	Outstanding.	Collected.	
	In.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
1864-65...	22	...	227	13,40,447	21	13,40,426	21
1865-66...	20	...	218	12,70,783	57	12,70,726	18
1866-67...	27	...	251	12,87,467	165	12,87,302	40
1867-68...	26	...	527	13,14,263	547	13,13,716	44
1868-69...	29	...	264	12,70,903	...	12,70,903	44
1869-70...	28	...	218	12,83,475	...	12,83,475	33
1870-71...	33	...	272	12,74,940	...	12,74,940	43
1871-72...	23	1,106,645	221	12,67,479	72	12,67,407	26
1872-73...	25	1,107,039	218	12,69,222	82	12,69,140	32
1873-74...	22	1,113,083	873	12,70,966	403	12,70,563	44
1874-75...	41	1,114,780	218	12,59,510	267	12,59,243	45
1875-76...	35	1,114,584	218	12,57,969	268	12,57,701	36
1876-77...	21	1,113,907	4720	12,60,012	1,18,234	11,41,778	20
1877-78...	39	1,112,035	218	12,66,578	36,797	12,29,781	24
1878-79...	41	1,104,981	218	12,48,842	23,749	12,25,093	25
1879-80...	37	1,078,793	420	12,34,216	2497	12,31,719	38
1880-81...	23	1,073,919	218	12,86,880	1070	12,85,810	56
1881-82...	32	1,072,820	48,412	12,41,563	392	12,41,171	52
1882-83...	37	1,076,290	24,571	12,68,791	1455	12,67,336	50

Alienated Villages, 1884.

Of the 1133 Belgaum villages, 239 are entirely *inám* or private, of which three will lapse to Government on the death of the present holders.[1] Of the 239 village grants, forty-nine are political and military or *saranjám;* thirteen are *devasthán* or temple; seventy-four are personal; eighty-one are *vatani,* that is to hereditary village officers; three are granted to village servants useful to the community and nineteen to village servants useful to Government. Of the holders seventy are Hindus, twelve Musalmáns, and one is a Native Christian. Of the seventy Hindus, thirty-five are Bráhmans, twenty-three Maráthás, eight Lingáyats, three Kshatris, and one is a Gosávi. Some of these grantees or *inámdárs* live in their villages and some in neighbouring villages; five are minors and are under the guardianship of the district judge of Belgaum. Their estates are managed by a Government administrator and by their own agents. The rest are managed by the *inámdárs* themselves. They are entered in the name of one family, but, as a rule, are not kept in the hands of one family. In a few cases the revenues are divided among the sharers. The nineteen villages granted to village servants useful to Government were granted to the garrison of Bhimgad and Párgad hill-forts. They are entered in the Government accounts under the heading of *gadkaris;* their revenue is collected by the village officers and is kept in deposit till the time comes for paying the allowances. The estates which are held on political tenure and as grants to hereditary village officers or *vatan ináms* cannot be alienated, mortgaged, or sold.

[1] The Collector Mr. Jervoise, 1730 of 17th May 1884.

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Land Administration.

Alienated Villages, 1884.

Those which have been turned into private property under the summary settlement rules have generally passed from their original owners. There is no notable difference in the character of the tillage in alienated and in Government villages. The people of alienated villages are not generally so well off as in Government villages, as, in addition to the land tax, they have generally to pay a cess to the proprietor when a marriage, thread-girding or other ceremony takes place in their families. They get no remission or advances in times of scarcity and distress, and have no such certain hold of their lands as the holders of Government villages. They therefore do little to improve their fields. Except a few *kadim* or old and *jadid* or new holders of grants the husbandmen are mere tenants-at-will. In the Hire estate and in some private Khánápur and Chikodi villages payment is made in kind. In other cases the land dues are paid in cash as in Government villages. Except in the Sirsangi Deshgat in Parasgad where the survey settlement has been introduced, the rents are fixed at the proprietor's pleasure. The rates are generally higher or equal to, and seldom lower than the rates in the neighbouring Government villages. Village proprietors seldom take steps to improve their lands. In some cases tenants who have dug wells or otherwise improved the land have been allowed to hold at the old rent for four or five years.

In almost every private village lands are set apart for village grazing free of assessment. Tenants have no rights in the forest lands of the village, but they may cut without leave any unreserved trees on their numbers. When *inámdárs* apply to the Collector to recover revenue due from their tenants or underholders, assistance is given to them under the provisions of the land revenue code.